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PURSUING THE "IRONSIDES."

KWANGSI TROOPS NEAR WAICHOW.

MUCH ACTIVITY IN EAST RIVER DISTRICT.

SWATOW FORCES BEATEN.

Judging from Chinese reports, General Li Chai-sum's troops are actively engaged in pursuing the "Ironside" forces which recently evacuated Canton. Several thousand of these Kwangsi soldiers are said to have reached the outskirts of Waichow, where the "Ironsides" have their main forces, and if the latter do not retreat further north it is expected that the attack will begin at any moment.

In departing from Sheklung, the retreating "Ironsides" are stated to have destroyed some of the rolling stock of the Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, in an effort to interfere with transport facilities for the Kwangsi troops.

Other Kwangsi troops from Swatow, who are loyal to the Canton Government, are reported to have come down to the Pingshan region, but to have met with a reverse from "Ironside" forces despatched to the spot from Waichow.

General Li Chai-sum has received a warm welcome on his return to Canton, although precautions were taken to prevent any untoward happening when he landed.

WARM WELCOME TO LI CHAI-SUM.

Extensive troop movements on both sides of the forces of General the Chinese section of the Canton-Chan Ming-shiu and Chan Chai-kowloon Railway and on the lower tang are also reported to have left course of the East River are re-Swatow and to have arrived at Hoifung and Lukfung. The vanguard of Kwangsi soldiers having guards of the troops from Swatow, been despatched to pursue the re-supporting the present Canton Government, are known to have to reliable report, most of the arrived in the vicinity of Samto-chuk and Pingshan, which is north of Waichow, one of the most important strategic points on the East River, about sixty miles east of Waichow learned of the arrival of Canton and not far from Sheklung, the troops from Swatow at Ping-sheklung was occupied by the shan they immediately despatched "Ironsides" four or five days ago, its detachment men thither. The but has since been abandoned, two contending "armies" met and Before they left, the troops destroy some skirmishes took place on New Year's Eve, resulting in the "Iron-sides" gaining the upper hand, the troops of Chan Chai-tung being defeated. Samtochuk was occupied by the "Ironsides" while the defeated Kwangsi troops retreated to Hoifung and Lukfung.

GENERAL LI'S RETURN.

Hours before the arrival of General Li Chai-sum in Canton yesterday morning, the West Bund, was patrolled with sailors from the Chinese gunboats, large forces of police, and soldiers of the various units now stationed in the city. All pedestrians were prevented from passing along the West Bund along which several beautifully decorated, floral arches were erected for the occasion.

A full military band struck up lively music when the General landed from the s.s. Fatshan at about 9.45 with a large group of his subordinates and associates. Later, General Li left in an armoured motor car, which was accompanied by many other cars belonging to high officials of the Canton Government.

Most of the higher officials of the Government were present to meet General Li, with the exception of General Wang Shao-hung, who is said to be indisposed, and General Hsu Ching-tang, the leader of the 13th Division of General Li's Army, who is said to have left for Sheklung to lead his men in an attack on the fleeing "Iron-sides."

It has usually been the practice among the Cantonese in welcoming returning officials to hold celebrations or parades, but shortly after his landing, General Li expressed a wish to the representatives of the various organisations who went to the wharf to meet him that he would not care for any such welcome.

A large banquet at which General Li was the honoured guest was held at Government House. In view of the activities of the last night, at which General Wang Shao-hung was the host,

NANKING POLICY.

A COMING STRUGGLE FOR POWER.

MOVE AGAINST YANG SEN.

Shanghai, Jan. 4. It is believed here that the outstanding feature of the coming Spring will be a struggle for power between the Kwangsi forces in Hankow and Canton, and the Chekiang Party in Nanking and Shanghai.

Mr. C. C. Wu has petitioned the Nanking Government to recall his appointment as a Special Commissioner to the United States, and says that he believes the time is ripe to take up the revision of treaties with the United States.—*Reuter*.

YANG SEN IN TROUBLE.

Sequel to Execution.

Kiukiang, Jan. 4. General Yang Sen has incurred the displeasure of the Nationalists by his ordering of the execution of General Yang Chuen-feng, whom he accused of complicity in the recent Wanhsien troubles.

Confirmation of the execution has now been received, and it is reported that the Nanking Government has ordered an expedition against Yang Sen.

It seems that Marshal Wu Pei-fu has joined the Szechuan leader, and that they have gone together up river to Wanhsien.—*Naval Wireless*.

CHIANG IN NANKING.

Warm Welcome Accorded.

Shanghai, Jan. 5. Marshal Chiang Kai-shek arrived at Nanking yesterday at 6.50 p.m. by special train from Shanghai. A large crowd of nearly 20,000 people were present at the railway station to welcome him. All the Government offices, as well as all the large business firms and buildings, were decorated with flags.

At the station there was a large number of prominent leaders including Messrs. Chiang Ching-kiang, Chai Yuen-pu, Wu Chi-fai, Chu Men-yi; Generals Ho Ying-ching, Li Chung-ye and other delegates from the Nationalist Armies. The streets leading from the station to Government House were lined with soldiers.

Immediately after their arrival, Marshal Chiang and party marched to Government House, where they will be entertained to dinner by General Tang Yen-kai and General Li Lich-chun on behalf of the Nationalist Government.—*Nam Chung Pao*.

SHANGHAI LAWLESSNESS.

Shooting Affray Reported.

Shanghai, Jan. 4. Lawlessness is a continued source of worry to the Shanghai authorities. Near Nantao to-day, a shooting affray between rival gangs is believed to have resulted in casualties on both sides, though details are not available at the moment.

Labour agitators are still busy using the intimidation weapon. A workman employed by the British-American Tobacco Company was found dead in the roadway on Tuesday morning, shot in several places.—*Naval Wireless*.

KEROSENE TAX.

Dispute Still Unsettled.

Wuhu, Jan. 4. The dispute over the kerosene tax collection continues and there appears to be little prospect of a satisfactory settlement.—*Naval Wireless*.

[The] interference with the Central Government's Kerosene Tax Bureau by the Anhui authorities at Wuhu, was given by Mr. Sun Fo as one of the reasons for his resigning from the office of Minister of Finance. Several times, consignments have been held up because shippers refused to pay double tax, but formerly, on representation to the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, the cargoes have been released. In the present case, a vessel with a large cargo has been held up for nearly a month.]

(Continued on Page 14.)

JAPANESE BANKING SMASH.

WORK OF READJUSTMENT PROCEEDING.

A DIFFICULT TASK.

Tokyo, Jan. 4. The year-end report of the Finance Department in connexion with the 36 banks which defaulted on April 27th, states that the readjustment was naturally difficult.

Only twelve of the banks, with a total capitalisation of Yen 14,000,000 and with liabilities of Yen 57,000,000 due to 100,000 depositors had been re-opened.

Fifteen of the banks with a capitalisation of Yen 22,000,000 and with liabilities of Yen 65,000,000 due to 183,000 depositors were still closed.

One bank with a capitalisation of Yen 500,000 and with liabilities

MURDER ON SHIP.

CARPENTER KILLS A CHIEF OFFICER.

TEA PARTY INTERRUPTED.

When the Miikesan Maru arrived in port yesterday a report was made by the Captain to the effect that the Chief Officer was murdered on the high seas by the ship's carpenter, who, after committing the deed, attempted to commit suicide by stabbing himself in the abdomen.

The deceased officer, Mr. Kisaburi K. Hayashi, was 32 years of age. His body was removed to the Public Mortuary yesterday.

The carpenter was in a serious condition yesterday and steps were taken to effect his instant removal to the Government Civil Hospital.

Captain's Report.

According to a report made by the ship's Captain to the Japanese Consulate, the ship was on a journey from Kyusho to Hongkong. On Tuesday the officers of the ship arranged a little celebration in the dining room, which was to take place at 5 p.m.

A few minutes before 5 p.m. therefore, all the ship's officers, except those on duty, gathered in the dining room where tea was about to be served, when the ship's carpenter made his appearance and asked for a few minutes conference with the Chief Officer.

Accordingly, the Chief Officer left the dining room and invited the carpenter to his cabin. What actually took place between the Chief Officer and the carpenter will, perhaps, never be known, but those who were gathered in the dining room at the tea party, saw the carpenter return there a few minutes after he had left with the Chief Officer. The carpenter then told the officers of the ship that he had murdered the Chief Officer.

Attempted Suicide.

Before the shock of the announcement was over, the carpenter whipped out a knife from his person and attempted to commit suicide by stabbing himself in the abdomen. The wound which was thus inflicted was of very serious nature and medical attention was at once given.

Meantime, those who proceeded to the Chief Officer's cabin, saw him lying on the floor with two stab wounds, one below the right loin and the other on the thigh. The Chief Officer was unconscious and died a quarter of an hour after receiving his injuries. He never recovered consciousness.

No Clear Reason.

There is no apparent explanation for the affair but the Captain of the ship is of opinion that it was probably on account of some grudge which the carpenter bore the Chief Officer. A few days prior to the murder, the Chief Officer had cause to caution the carpenter for interfering with the crew. New Year celebrations on the ship entailed extra work for the crew and interference by the carpenter at such a busy time probably led to a rebuke from the Chief Officer.

According to the Captain, the carpenter, whose name is Losaku Yoshitomi, and who is 40 years of age, is a man of quiet disposition.

TERRIFIC BERLIN EXPLOSION.

MANY PEOPLE FEARED KILLED.

Berlin, Jan. 4.

A terrific explosion in North Berlin wrecked a house, the inmates of which were in bed at the time.

Half the building collapsed and a fire, which is still raging, broke out.

Ten badly-injured inmates have so far been recovered, but it is feared that there are many dead.

Details are not available at the moment.

Labour agitators are still busy using the intimidation weapon.

A workman employed by the British-American Tobacco Company was found dead in the roadway on Tuesday morning, shot in several places.—*Naval Wireless*.

FRENCH OFFICIALS.

AN AGE-LIMIT SCHEME.

Paris, Dec. 22.

The Chamber of Deputies is discussing the age-limit of General Officers. It has adopted, by 390 votes to 127, the scheme submitted by the recently-appointed Commission, allowing the Minister of War the right to prolong by one year, renewable until the age-limit of 65 years is reached, the functions of members of the Higher Military Council.—*Indo-Pacific*.

LADY CLEMENTI.

UNDERGOES OPERATION.

We are informed from Government House, that Lady Clementi was operated on at the Peak Hospital this morning, and that the operation was successful.

The whole Colony will be aware that her

illness.

AMERICAN SUBMARINE DISASTER.

HOW A CRITIC WAS CONVERTED.

LARGER VESSELS WANTED.

New York, Jan. 4.

A message from Baton Rouge, Louisiana, says that Mr. Lugardia, a member of the House of Representatives, following a 36 hours voyage in the submarine S8, which executed various evolutions including diving, has decided not to deliver to Congress the vigorous speech which he had prepared attacking the Government for failing to rescue the men imprisoned in the S4.

Mr. Lugardia declares that he found that everything possible was done for the lost men, and he now proposes to advocate larger submarines and higher wages for "the brave men who risk their lives daily therein."—*Reuter's American Service*.

Special Investigation Likely.

Washington, Jan. 4. It is announced that President Coolidge is considering the appointment of a special committee to investigate the S4 disaster.—*Reuter's American Service*.

Warlike Preparations.

Washington, Jan. 4. Notwithstanding the action of the Democrats and Independent Republicans in challenging the Government's policy in Nicaragua both in the House of Representatives and in the Senate, the Government is quietly proceeding with its plans to despatch Marine reinforcements.

The Marine Depot in New York is buzzing with war-like preparations and quartermasters are working overtime to meet the emergency.

The Navy Department announces that several light cruisers are en route to Nicaragua from various points.

The State Department denies an exaggerated report of American casualties in Nicaragua and gives the total during recent months of 16 killed and 40 wounded.—*Reuter's American Service*.

Raids By Rebels.

Munagua, Jan. 4. Sandino's guerilla forces have established themselves in a mountainous corner of Nicaragua next to the Honduran border and are launching a series of raids against the Americans, the transport of whose supplies present a difficult problem. Sandino himself is reported to have fixed his headquarters in an abandoned goldmine with a bodyguard of 50 chosen men. He has an avenue of escape through the jungle to Honduras.—*Reuter's American Service*.

To Establish Order.

Washington, Jan. 4. The decision to dispatch reinforcements to Nicaragua followed a conference between President Coolidge and Mr. Wilbur.

Pending the arrival of the reinforcements, bluejackets will be landed to relieve the Marines, for an expedition against the followers of Sandino.

The State Department formally announces its intention to cooperate fully and effectively with the Nicaraguan constabulary in the establishment of order.

Meanwhile, preparations are being made to bomb the rebels in their mountain and forest strongholds.—*Reuter's American Service*.

[The present campaign is a legacy from the trouble last July, when Nicaraguan Liberals, under General Sandino, revolted against the Government and attacked Managua. There was a serious affair at Ocotal' where a party of 39 U. S. Marines, who with 50 Nicaraguan constabulary, were attacked by a force of 500 Liberal rebels. The attack was repulsed with very heavy losses for the Liberals and since that time the rebel remnant, under Sandino, has been conducting a guerilla warfare in the neighbouring hilly country. The U. S. Marines were sent to protect American lives and property.]

OBITUARY.

FORMER FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

Paris, Dec. 26.

M. Geoffrey, formerly French Ambassador to Madrid, and Minister Plenipotentiary to London and Cairo, has died here.—*Indo-Pacific*.

The Chamber regards this as "some proof that the trade revival is really a fact."—*British Wireless*.

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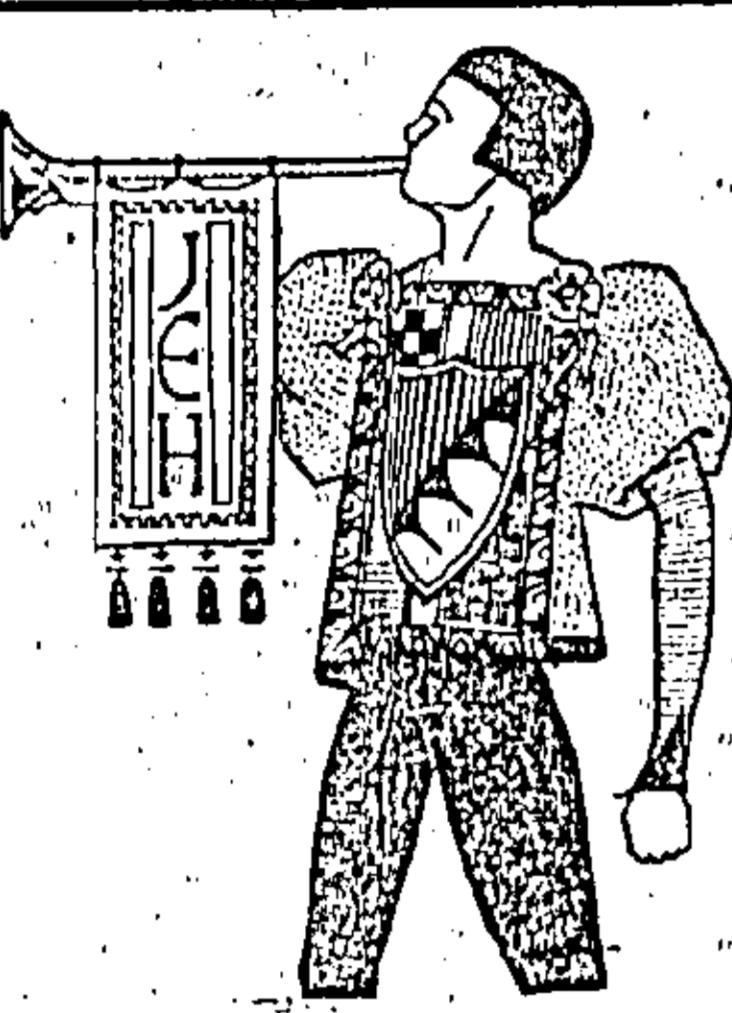
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MAN'S ETHICS AND
EVOLUTION.

LECTURE BEFORE LOCAL
R.P.A.

Speaking on "Reconstruction in Modern Ethics," before the Rationalist Press Association last evening, Mr. J. D. Bush delivered an interesting lecture on what he termed a brief study of ethical theories. He said:

It is impossible, within the time at our disposal, to discuss adequately subject of such complex and divergent views as Ethics. The utmost that can be accomplished, in the circumstances, is to touch on a few salient points that seem to us to have placed modern Ethics on consistent and rational basis.

Ethics, or moral philosophy, takes account of those general principles that deal with the art of conduct, as logic does with the art of thought. Ethical theory, in a word, began among the Greeks as an attempt to formulate certain rules for the conduct of life; and ever since the time of Socrates, who is generally regarded as the founder of Ethics proper, philosophers have been trying to give varying explanations of the origin of morality as well as varying system of moral values.

The problems of moral values are without a doubt the most fundamental for the human mind, as they plumb the very depths of our hopes and aspirations and ultimately bring forth the highest ideals. Obviously, our moral problems reach out very far and wide in their scope, and necessarily constitute the most perplexing and persistent of philosophical problems, from the remotest past to the present. The questions that have been raised again and again in Ethics may be stated briefly as follows:

1. What is the nature of goodness?
2. How is goodness to be attained?
3. How are we to conserve goodness for the welfare of the individual and the social group?

To put all these questions into one familiar sentence, it will be: "What is the chief end of life or the highest good, or *summum bonum*, in the Latin phrase?"

Knowledge Is Virtue.

Socrates says that knowledge is virtue; that is, virtuous or moral conduct is the result of knowledge. Plato, in his "Ideal Republic," tells us that in order to realise virtuous conduct, it presupposes a certain form of society, the State. Aristotle declares that virtuous endeavour is to be attained by the help of reason, in that "reason alone, can assure a wise moderation of passion and desire, and protect us from the too much or the too little." Aristotle, like Plato, lays the emphasis on the ethical importance of the state, that is, Ethics and Politics are inseparable.

Ever since the days of the Socratic school of Ethics up to the present time, the two greatest opposing views of the origin of moral obligation are: Heteronomous, or religio-ethical type, and the Autonomous, or pursuit of the higher self-interest.

The heteronomous or religio-ethical type finds the origin and sanction of moral conduct of the individual in obedience and submission to certain precepts which are invariable and unchangeable.

The autonomous type of Ethics places the origin of moral conduct in spontaneous independent impulses.

The scientific moralists, in the light of modern science, are inclined to decide in favour of the autonomous type. They maintain that the man who refrains from a crime through fear of the law of the state may not feel a direct moral obligation to keep from criminal action. Then, also, the man who tries to order his life according to certain precepts merely for the sake of pleasing God or the Church and not satis-

fying his inner freedom, is likewise bowing his will through fear and coercion to an external authority.

Which Satisfies.

The controversy resolves itself into this: When mankind has arrived at such a state of civilisation, when philosophy and science grow more powerful and religion has discarded its dogmas, which type of Ethics satisfies us more, the evolutionist or the intuitionist (that is, the assumption of an innate conscience)? There can be no doubt, if we were to take a consensus of opinions among the scholars of the world, that the tendency would be to accept evolutionist ethics. By considering moral phenomena as phenomena of evolution, which are in accordance with the physical, biological and social laws, we are better able to find a rational generalisation so as to formulate the general rules of conduct from a clearly-defined cause of morality. In other words, modern philosophers, as I have just said, are decidedly in favour of basing Ethics on the empirical knowledge of science, such as psychology, political economy and biology.

We will now pause for a moment to remind ourselves briefly of Darwin's Evolutionary Theory. By introducing the idea of evolution into the development of organic life, Darwin has turned a new chapter in philosophy. He has not only given the world a whole series of empirical factors, which enable us to see how species originate and evolve from the lowest to the highest, but he has also applied the same principles of explanation to the problem of the true origin of the moral sense.

According to Darwin, the true source of the moral sense is to be found in the social instinct, which is innate in the animals as well as in man. Darwin traces all feelings to "the social instincts which lead the animal to take pleasure in the society of its fellows, to feel a certain amount of sympathy with them, and to perform certain services for them."

The social instinct, as manifested in the feeling of comradeship and co-operation within the group, becomes all the more pronounced as the social animal rises in the scale of development. For, Darwin, then, the moral sense is not mysteriously endowed, nor is conscience implanted suddenly in man or animal. In "The Descent of Man," Darwin says that "any animal whatever endowed with well-marked social instincts, the parental and filial affection being included, would inevitably acquire a moral sense or conscience as soon as its intellectual powers had become as well, or nearly as well, developed, as in man."

Darwin's Proofs.

Darwin has brought forth sufficient evidence to convince any open-minded student of science that social instinct is a potent factor in the development of the moral feelings in man. Naturalists, since the days of Darwin and Huxley, have accumulated a great mass of data to show conclusively how an altruistic or universalistic action might gradually grow out of what seems to be entirely egoistic or individualistic.

It is through the working of natural selection that the races which have acquired co-operation, union or mutual-help have come to possess the greater advantage in the struggle for existence. The race that is backward in the social instincts has been found to lag far behind in the cosmic process. For any one doubting this line of reasoning, I may cite a few examples: I shall not touch on plant life, although in plant life we also find unmistakable evidence of combination to attain development of the whole group. Root, trunk, stalks, leaves and flowers all work together in harmony. The first example of family morality is found among birds and mammals. In the case of plants and of insects, the young ones are cared for only by the mother. Among mammals, and

birds the burdens of parental care are equally shared. The male among birds and mammals works for the good of himself as well as others along truly altruistic lines.

Kropotkin informs us that pelicans always go fishing in numerous bands, and after having chosen an appropriate bay, they form a wide half-circle in face of the shore, and narrow it by paddling towards the shore, catching all fish that happen to be enclosed in the circle. On narrow rivers and canals they even divide into two parties, each of which draws up on a half-circle, and both paddle to meet each other; just as two parties of men dragging two long nets should advance to capture all fish taken between the nets when both parties come to meet.

Co-Operation of Mammals.

A good illustration of how separate and individual action would fail whereas joint action would succeed can be found in the wolves that inhabit the Russian steppes, who go out in packs to hunt for food. Then, also, beavers co-operate in building dams to keep the water at a more or less constant level; and they also dig canals, by means of which the timber that they have felled on either side is floated downstream.

A naturalist also tells us that one day, when he was hunting in a forest, he suddenly heard a loud flapping of wings followed immediately by piercing screams. He observed that an eagle was trying to carry off a young monkey while the latter, tightly clasping the branch with all his four limbs, was calling for help. Almost instantaneously a whole troop of monkeys came to the rescue, and about a dozen of the biggest threw themselves upon the eagle, which, after a moment, released his prey, and flew off very badly scraped, scratched and bitten on every side.

Another similar incident was also recorded by the same naturalist. When he was in Abyssinia, his party encountered a large troop of baboons crossing a valley. Some had already reached the opposite hills, whilst the others were still in the lowlands.

The dogs belonging to the party soon attacked these laggards, and caused the old males to descend from the mountain to come to the rescue. They assumed so threatening an air and uttered such loud cries that the enemy drew back. But there was still left a young baboon, which was perched on a high rock, around which the dogs began to swarm. Then seeing the danger to which the baby was exposed, one of the most powerful of the males re-descended the slopes alone, slowly made his way to the little one, fondled it, and bore it away in triumph. Even the dogs were surprised at the heroism shown, so much so that they allowed the hero to depart without molestation.

An equally striking example of the sacrifice of the individual, when occasion arises, in the interests of the community, is presented by the bees.

Experiment has found that if a queen bee and some workers are taken from the hive and placed in a receptacle together, with a little honey beside them, the workers feed the queen first, after which they take a little themselves. But later, as the store of honey diminishes, the workers cease to eat, reserving the few remaining drops of honey for the queen, until one after another they die of starvation and exhaustion. All these sacrifices are made in order to prolong, and if possible, to save the life of the queen, since it is on her that the future of the whole community depends.

Two Life Processes.
In the evolution of organic life, we cannot overlook that there are really two processes going on, namely, the cosmic process, that is, the universal life, and the ethical process, or the moral life. The cosmic, may stand for the triumph of the strong, and the sharp

(Continued on Page 13.)



WHO WOULD THINK SHE IS FORTY!

The Secret of Keeping Young.

This is an age of young people. It is unfashionable to admit oneself old. Instead of wearing caps and shawls now-a-days many grandmothers dance and are all the better for it. Some women even are taken to be the sisters of their own daughters.

What is the secret of looking and feeling young when well on into middle life? Unquestionably it depends almost entirely upon the condition of the blood, for from the blood the whole system draws its nourishment, and when the blood is anaemic, impoverished, vivified, the complexion fades, the face becomes drawn or puffy and spirit droops elasticity leaves the limbs, the muscles, the skin.

And how is the blood to be kept pure, rich and red? The answer to this is by the use, when needed, of a good blood tonic, the best of all tonic—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Doubtless to you who read these lines the name is familiar. It is more than probable that you cannot recall the time when you first heard it, for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have been the

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SAM + GUZZ
RUN INTO A
SEVERE
STORM,
IN THEIR
ROUND-THE-
WORLD FLIGHT!
THEY'RE
HEADED FOR
TURKEY, BUT
IT LOOKS AS
THOUGH THEY
MAY COME
DOWN ENROUTE

GEE GUZZ, I THINK
WE'D HAVE BEEN
BETTER OFF IF WE'D
STOPPED IN
AFRICA —
JUST WAITIN'
TA GREET US?
I'D RATHER BE
SOAKED IN WATER
THAN OIL!

WELL, IF THIS
STORM KEEPS
UP, GUZZ, WE'RE
LIKELY TO LAND
IN GREECE!

TURKEY IS
WHERE WE'RE
HEADING FOR —
BUT IT STRIKES
ME WE'RE
GONA HAVE A
TOUGH TIME LANDIN'
IN ANY PLACE!

We Agree With Sam



By Small

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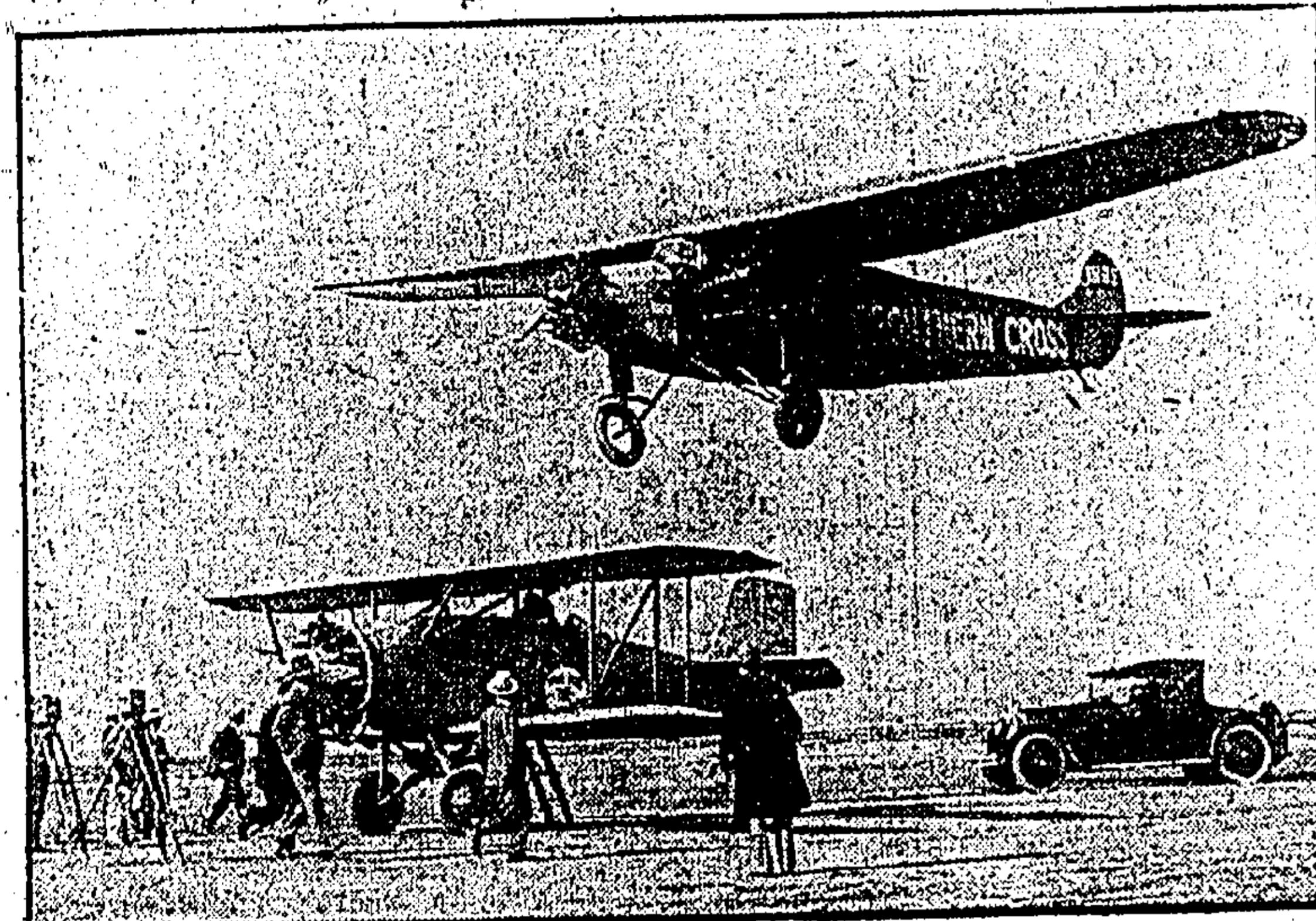
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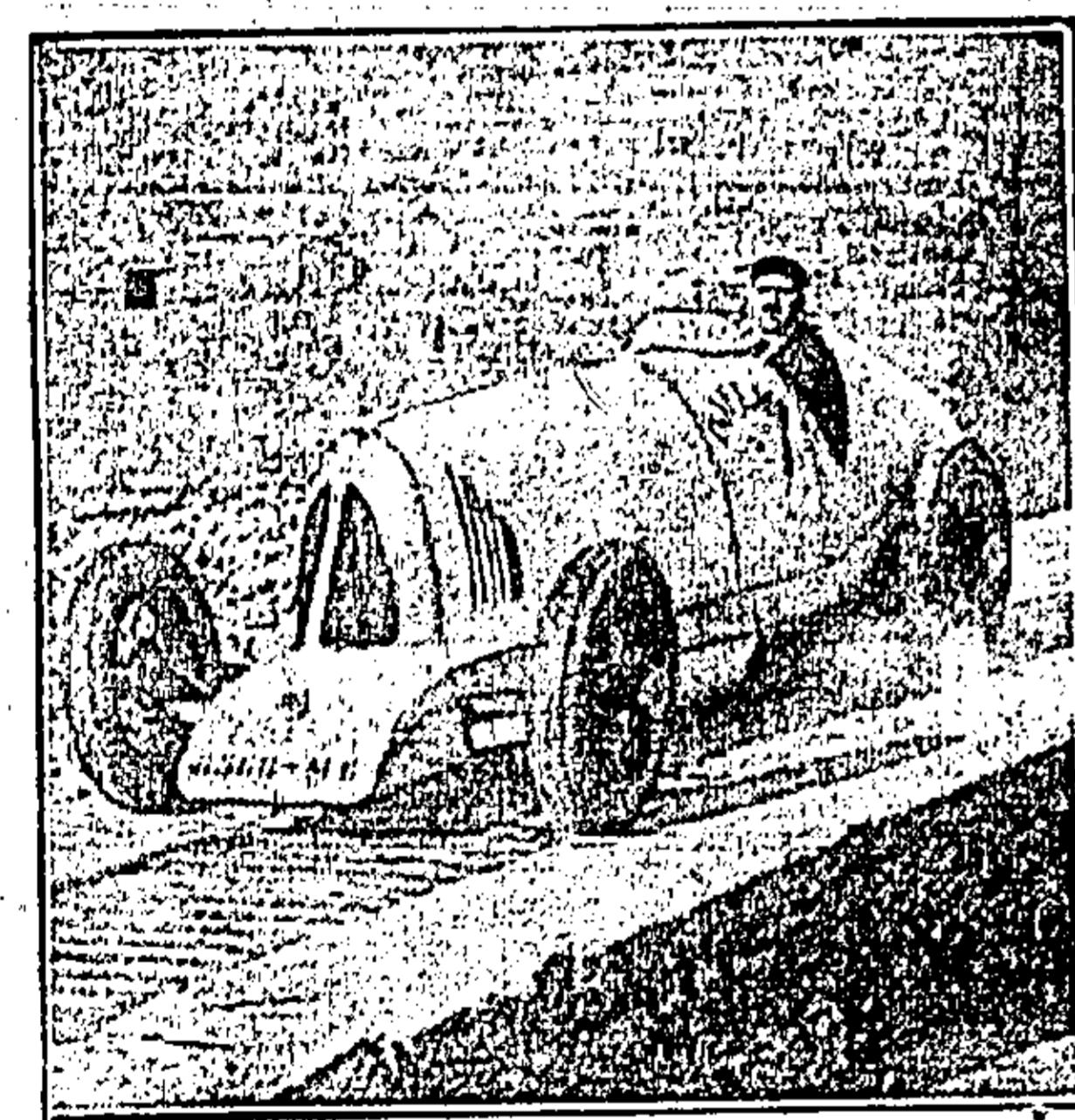
Survivors of the s.s. Principessa Mafalda disaster in the South Atlantic are pictured above. Rescued by the French liner Moselle, the group was taken to Bahia, Brazil, where this picture was made.



Bert Acosta (left) and Emile Burgin, photographed at Curtiss Field, Long Island, beside the Fokker monoplane in which they attempted to break the world's sustained flight record.



Capt. Frederick A. Giles' first attempt to fly from Los Angeles to Australia by way of Honolulu, failed and the flyer was forced to return and land near his starting point. Capt. Giles is pictured at right with Miss Wanda Hess, sister of Aubrey Hess, who designed his plane. Above is shown Capt. Giles' plane, while above it is that of his rival in the attempt to make the flight, Capt. Kingsford-Smith.



Signor Foresti in his "baby" motor-car Djalmo at Pendine, Wales, before his attempt to set up a new world speed record. The car skidded and overturned when travelling at about 150 miles an hour, the driver having an extraordinary escape from death. (Times copyright).



The Farm at Gizeh, near Vichy where the "discoveries" were made, showing M. Fradin, who farms the land. The genuineness of the finds has been sharply discussed in the French Press, but many of the leading archaeologists have pronounced against their authenticity. (Times copyright).



The New South Wales football team beat Wales at Cardiff by 18 points to eight after an excellent game. Our photograph shows A. C. Wallace, the New South Wales captain, scoring the first try which was converted by A. T. Lawton. T. E. Rees, the Welsh full-back, has just failed to tackle Wallace. (Times copyright).

DRESS WEAR



MOST men are sensitively aware how easily the effect of dress-clothes can be marred by little deficiencies in details. But all men can avoid this embarrassment by making full use of Mackintosh's Dress Wear Service.

YOU can be sure of getting everything you require in dress-wear at Mackintosh's. You will get it in that unobtrusive correctness which you regard as essential. Every item, in finish, in style, in fit and comfort, will comply with your own exactingly high standard of what is correct for you. For here, as nowhere else, the needs of the particular man have been closely and intelligently studied.

Mackintosh
& CO. LTD.
MEN'S WEAR
SPECIALISTS

Alexandra Bldg. Hong Kong Des Voeux Road.

LA PERLA DEL ORIENTE
The FINEST MANILA Cigars

Each box is guaranteed by the signature of the manufacturer on the



Closing

Label

Yours Truly
Tobacco store

(Tel. C.1856.)

CANTON'S REIGN OF TERROR

Photographs showing the terrible havoc now on sale at

MEE CHEUNG

Studio, Ice House St.

Branch 7, Beaconsfield Arcade,

WHITEAWAYS

THE COLLEGE

Ready-to-wear in all sizes from 34 to 42 ins. chest. Reliable quality flannel that will not quickly fade. Three outside pockets, one inside.

MENS NAVY FLANNED BLAZER

STANDARD VALUE \$10.50

FOR TENNIS & GENERAL SPORTS WEAR; THE "UNIVERSITY" BLAZER.

In the new Air Force blue flannel.

\$13.50

GENT'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.
HONGKONG.

BOARD RESIDENCE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LAMMERT'S AUCTIONS

VARSITY SOCCER.

LETTER GOLF.

Profitable Investment.

Judicious Advertising is one of the most profitable investments associated with successful Business Enterprise.

Advertise in

The Hongkong Telegraph

and secure the co-operation of its readers in buying your goods.

Prepaid Advertisements

25 WORDS FOR \$1.00 (\$1.500 if not prepaid)

The following replies are awaiting collection:

1392, 1324, 1397, 1441, 1444, 1456, 1462, 1453, 1512, 1516, 5, 26, 32, 38, 72, 80, 88, 101, 102, 161, 168, 174, 191, 194, 208, 210, 216, 226, 248, 250, 265, 267, 271, 272, 279, 284, 287, 295.

LOST.

LOST.—On New Year's Eve, Platinum and Diamond Wedding Ring either on the 9.45 p.m. Kowloon Ferry or at Repulse Bay Hotel. On the inside the following letters H. G. N. B. 19. 4. 1924. Finder will be reward if returned to Box No. 299, care of "Hong Telegraph."

WANTED.

WANTED.—No. 1 houseboy good wages position for suitable applicant. Apply stating previous experience and age to Box No. 300, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—The undersigned is willing to buy all kinds SECOND HAND CLOTHING (Ladies' and Gentlemen's). J. Nobron, 63, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Communicate by letter only.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. OF CHINA LTD. thank all those who applied to their advertisement. The position has now been filled.

WANTED.—Help with passage wanted from Hongkong to Marseilles or London by British gentlewoman travelling 2nd class P. and O. "Macedonia," Hongkong March 3rd. Would assist with 1 or 2 children or act as companion. Apply Box No. 301, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
Second Floor of
WHITEAWAYS
BUILDING.

Moderate Rent, all conveniences, lease if desired.
APPLY—Manager.
Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

PREMISES TO LET.

TO LET.—One European FLAT Wanchai Gap Road, Hongkong, to let to 32, Kennedy Road.

TO LET.—Office Rooms 2nd Floor, New Hongkong Bank Building. Apply Sang Kee, same building.

TO LET.—"West Lodge," 15A, Magazine Gap Road, from February 1st. Apply Cornel care of Palmer and Turner.

COMMODIOUS OFFICES to let in No. 7, Queen's Road Central, also two small offices in 1A, Chater Road. Apply E. D. Sassoon and Company, Ltd.

FAMILY HOTEL.—Victoria Gardens. Quiet apartments and Suits of rooms. Full board from \$96, \$110, \$130, monthly. Large commodious rooms, also daily rates; five minutes from ferry, next new Hotel, Hankow Road, Kowloon, Tel. K.357.

NOTICE.

Frederick Arthur Pollock and Robert Gordons have this day been authorised to sign for the Company "per procuratum."

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.
Hongkong, January 1, 1928.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

ANNUAL RACE MEETING.
13th, 14th, 15th and 18th February, 1928.

Draft programmes and entry forms are now ready and may be obtained at the Race Course, Hongkong Club and Causeway Bay Stables.

CENTRAL BRITISH SCHOOL.

The Central British School will re-open on Monday, 9th January, 1928.

Entrance Examinations will be held at 9 a.m. on Friday, 6th January, when the Head Master will be present to interview parents.

FANLING HUNT.

STEEPLECHASERS.

CHINESE NEW YEAR MEETING.
21st January, 1928.

DRAUGHT PROGRAMMES and ENTRY FORMS for the CHINESE NEW YEAR MEETING to be held on January 21st, 1928. (Weather Permitting) may be obtained from Dr. F. Pierce Grove, The Polo Club & Causeway Bay Stables.

Entries close before noon Saturday, 7th January, 1928.

NOTICE.—
THE KOWLOON MOTOR BUS CO. LTD.

SPECIAL AND FAMILY MONTHLY TICKETS.

Holders of the above-mentioned tickets are hereby informed that such tickets will not be available.

SPECIAL tickets are those which have hitherto been sold at least at the charge of \$5.00 each.

By Order
of the Board of Directors,

LAMMING FAN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, Dec. 20th, 1927.

THE HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

THIRD TOURNAMENT OF THE SEASON.

Saturday, 7th January, at 9.15 p.m.

G.S. HUGH-JONES,
Hon. Secretary.

LEE THEATRE.

MAIN EVENTS.

10 Round Welterweight Contest.

Ldg. Seaman Hall.
H.M.S. "Ambrose."
Marine Fraser.
H.M.S. "Tamar."

10 Round Middleweight Contest.

A. B. Buckmaster.
H.M.S. "Hawkins."
Sgtman. Morris.
H.M.S. "Argus."

and five six Round Contests.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIES.

Members.—Thursday, 5th January.

General Public.—Friday and Saturday, 6th & 7th January.

USUAL PRICES.

MISS SIGGINS, C.S.M.M.G.
(Chartered Society of Massage and Medical Gymnastics London.)

Massage. Medical Electricity. Remedial Exercises. Apply Helena May Institute.

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY.

World's Largest Business Training Institution.

Specialised Training in ACCOUNTANCY, C.P.A. BUSINESS MANAGEMENT LAW, LL.B. ENGLISH.

Banking, Finance, Effective Speaking. Write for Catalog, Easy Terms, Etc. D.S. Wyllie.

P.O. Box 283 HONGKONG

PHOTOGRAPHY & ART EXHIBITION & CONTEST AT MACAO

From 22nd Jan. to 15th Feb. 1928. Entries close 18th January, 1928.

For particulars address:

The DIRECTOR,
Port Works Department
Macao.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY,

the 6th January, 1928, commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

A Valuable Collection of Curios,

comprising:—

Five-coloured Vases, Plates, Screens, Bronze Ware, Cloisonne Vases, Incense Burners and Flower Pots, Old Embroideries, Lacquered and Blackwood Screens and Stools, etc., etc.

On View from Monday, the 9th January, 1928.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

SITUATE AT SHAUKIWIAN ROAD in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT NO. 1705 and known as the MING YUEN GARDENS:

Area:—207900 sq. ft. or thereabouts.

Annual Crown Rent:—\$478.00.

by Messrs. LAMMERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers.

AT THEIR SALEROOM, No. 8a, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

on FRIDAY,

the 13th day of January, 1928, at 3 o'clock p.m.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale Apply to Messrs. HASTINGS, DENNYS and BOWLEY, Mortgagors' Solicitors, 8, Des Voeux Road Central

or

Messrs. LAMMERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers,

8a, Duddell Street.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY,

the 9th January, 1928, commencing at 11 a.m.

At The British General Hospital (Diocesan Boys School)—Entrance Argyle Street, Homuntin.

5 Timber Huts each 88' x 18' x 7'9" (to eaves), with Doors and Sashes.

2 Timber Huts each 102' x 18' x 7'9" (to eaves), with Doors and Sashes.

(inclusive of Inner Partitions.)

5 Timber Huts ranging from 58' x 18' x 7'9" (to eaves) to 18' x 18' x 7'9" (to eaves), with Doors and Sashes.

All of the above Huts have been dismantled.

Further Particulars from the Undersigned.

Terms:—As Customary.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 31st Dec., 1927.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Valuable Leasehold Property.

Situates at Kowloon in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as The Remaining Portion of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1381 together with the measure erections and buildings thereon known as No. 227 Portland Street (formerly No. 173 Portland Street). Area 791.25 square feet. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$9.76.

To be sold

by

Messrs. LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers

at their

Auction Rooms

No. 8A, Duddell Street, Hongkong,

on

WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of

January, 1928.

at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale Apply to

Messrs. JOHNSON STOKES

AND MASTERS,

Mortgagors' Solicitors,

Prince's Building,

or to

Messrs. LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

Dated 24th Dec., 1927.

HOW OXFORD WON.

In the inter-varisty football match at Stamford Bridge Oxford beat Cambridge University by six goals to two.

The match was played in dull weather and rain, on sodden ground and the attendance was small.

The Oxford team consisted of McBride (Christ Church), D. Lomax (Magdalen) and P. Snow (Brasenose); G. Guise (Trinity), J. Smith (Brasenose) and P. Kingsley (New); H. Barber (Hertford), R. Jenkins (Brasenose), W. Lingelbach (New), G. Fletcher (Brasenose) and Greenstock (Brasenose).

The Cambridge team was: Bonham Carter (Magdalen), M. Bower (Pembroke) and J. Cook (Peterhouse), R. Vaughan (Clare), T. Johnson (Pembroke), F. Sanders (Downing); H. Abrams (Pembroke), P. Robins (Queens), B. Valentine (Pembroke), F. Rigeon (St. Catherine's), and N. Mace (Jesus).

Oxford kicked off and almost immediately their left-wing attacked by means of clever passing.

The Oxonians continued to press but Cambridge at length got moving and the ball was swung across to Ridgeon, who headed just wide. The Oxonians maintained their foothold better than the Cantabs on the treacherous ground and for a time their long passes were very effective.

However, Cambridge forced their opponents back and Oxford conceded a corner. The ball was promptly cleared but Abrams regained and centred to Valentine, who scored a goal fifteen minutes from the start of play. Five minutes later Barber put in a cross-shot, which was saved. Lingelbach shot again and though Carter gathered the ball on the line beautifully he failed to clear before Fletcher rushed the ball into the net. After half an hour Oxford made a quick rush and Fletcher scored with a stinging shot. Abrams, for Cambridge, sent in a hard shot which McBride, the Oxford goal-keeper saved splendidly.

Next Ridgeon and Mace attacked again by clever passing but the centre was wasted.

At half time Oxford were leading by two goals to one.

COLD, DAMP, AND CHANGEABLE WEATHER

bring to mind steps that may be taken to protect the fragile and susceptible.

"WATSON'S" MALT EXTRACT

with

COD LIVER OIL

gives valuable support to the patient's natural power of resistance.

Prepared from British winter malted barley and cod liver oil specially selected for its vitamin content. Its palatability makes it acceptable to the most fastidious.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

THE HONG KONG DISPENSARY

Phone No. C. 16. Kowloon Dispensary K. 17.



TOTAL

DRY FIRE EXTINGUISHER

NO PERIODIC REFILLING

NON-CONDUCTOR
OF ELECTRICITY

TYPES FOR MOTOR CARS,
INDUSTRIAL AND ALL
ESTABLISHMENTS.

RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT

KELLER, KERN & CO., Ltd.

16/19 CONNAUGHT ROAD, C.

BIRTH

NOWERS.—On January 4th at the Peak Hospital to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Nowers, a son.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The wedding of Mr. Leonard James Cave and Miss Georgina May Hughes will take place at 3 p.m. on Saturday, January 14th, at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon. No formal invitations will be issued, but friends will be cordially invited.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1928.

THE WORLD PEACE PROPOSAL

Once again a peace movement of great promise has been initiated by the United States of America, so must be described the formal invitation which has been issued to France to join in proposing to all the principal Powers of the world a comprehensive treaty containing a declaration renouncing "war" as an instrument of national policy. This is the first concrete step that has been taken to put into effect the oft-heard suggestion that the nations should "outlaw" war, and it would seem to be a suggestion of great value. The present Treaty of Arbitration between France and America expires next month, and America, in submitting a new draft-treaty, has taken opportunity to preface it with a special preamble which, if agreed upon, will commit France and America to the course of issuing joint proposals to all other Great Powers for a comprehensive anti-war treaty. At the moment, it would appear that France is treating the proposal with justifiable caution, for, as M. Briand is credited with saying, France has to consider its position with other nations interested in the League of Nations' Covenant and has to make quite sure that existing treaties are in no wise prejudiced. That is, more or less, a formal method of gaining time for mature consideration, but it is highly probable that France will agree to the suggestion because, in essence, it at present amounts to no more than a solemn expression of opinion.

The suggestion is that "war should be renounced as an instrument of national policy" and we imagine that no nation would refuse to make such an announcement. War is certainly not a part of Britain's national policy, and to say so would not preclude

Britain going to war as a measure of defence in the event of such a need. Academically to outlaw war does not abolish it, for war will only be abolished when all nations have totally disarmed and have welded themselves into a great international family bound together with ties of common welfare. So long as there are armaments to ensure "security," so long must there be—the corollary of a threat, and in the presence of that threat (however real or imaginary it might be) there cannot be a binding undertaking by any nation never to have recourse to war to defend itself. At the recent Geneva Disarmament Conference the Soviet delegate made the sweeping suggestion that all the nations represented thereat should totally disarm, arguing that they would thereby usher in world-wide peace. At some future date, perhaps, the nations of the world will reach a stage in their relationships one with another at which they can, more or less, disarm and leave the "policing of the world" to a relatively small international force operating for the benefit of mankind as a whole, but that day seems a long way off. In pursuance of the desirability of taking one step at a time, we would welcome an international treaty by the leading Powers in which they solemnly subscribed to the principle that war was not a part of their respective national policies. They have all said as much at the various recent conferences, but are all affected by fears and suspicions which lead them to provide for their defence and "security." The United States has just launched the U.S.A. Saratoga—a huge floating aerodrome of fabulous cost—and Britain has her H.M.S. Nelson and H.M.S. Rodney. America's proposal to embark upon a big five years' building programme in order to bring her Navy into more equal relationship with that of Britain is in pursuance of this striving after "security," just as is the expensive military, naval and aerial policy of France. It would be all to the good of the countries concerned and to the benefit of their taxpayers' pockets if this latest proposal of the United States were put through because it would give them greater strength to argue against the wastefulness of big expenditures upon "national" defence."

Mr. C. C. Wu's Future.

The appointment of Mr. T. V. Soong as Finance Minister in the Nationalist Government, in place of Mr. Sun Fo who recently resigned and has been assigned to a newly-created post, tends to show the predominating influence at present exercised at Nanking by the Left Wing of the Kuomintang Party. For that reason, the change is to be regretted. Of more interest, however, is the statement given out regarding the future of Mr. C. C. Wu. It will be recalled that Mr. Wu recently added in his portfolio as Foreign Minister, his chief reason for resigning being that diplomatic affairs could not very well progress whilst there was internal dissension in the Government's ranks. It is now explained that Mr. Quo Tai-chi has been appointed to act as Foreign Minister "during the absence" of Mr. Wu, who is apparently being sent to the United States on a special mission. The inference to be drawn from this announcement is that Mr. Wu has not actually resigned his post, but that pretence can hardly be maintained in view of the fact that his letter of resignation was in the most specific terms. Yesterday's message intimated that Mr. Wu is proceeding to the United States for the purpose of negotiating a Treaty between the Nationalist Government and America. No doubt the Nationalist leaders would very much like to see such a consequence resulting from the visit, but this hardly appears likely to be realised. In the first place, the United States does not officially recognise the Nationalist Government and there can therefore, so long as that is the case, be no question of Treaty negotiation. Secondly, the Nationalists are not in a position to speak for China as a whole, whilst the Party to which all its leaders belong is at the moment hopelessly split and shows signs of an im-

DAY BY DAY.

IT IS NOT AN EASY MATTER TO SPEND MONEY WITHOUT WASTING IT, AND THE MORE MONEY YOU HAVE THE HARDER IT IS.—Ernest Kemp.

There was a clean bill of health in the Colony yesterday.

The P. and O. s.s. Morea, which left Shanghai at 4 p.m. on Tuesday, is due here at 6 a.m. tomorrow.

Sir Elly Kadoorie was among those who assembled at Victoria Station on Dec. 5 to bid good-bye to King Faisal of Iraq.

The s.s. Bintang, arriving from Bangkok and Swatow, reports sighting an overturned junk at 10 a.m. on December 28 in Latitude 22.07 North, Longitude 115.54 East.

The engagement is announced between Ralph Colley Smith, M.C., Writer to the Signet, and Jessie Elizabeth, only daughter of Philip B. Cousland, M.B., C.M., L.L.D., Shanghai.

The late Mr. Samuel Scrutton Robert (52) of Cranford, Russell-road, Clacton-on-Sea, late of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, Shanghai, left £8,846 (net personally £8,684).

After 37 years in the Pacific service (says a Home paper) the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Japan has gone into the hands of the shipbreakers and is being shipped piecemeal to Japan.

The marriage arranged between Capt. Philip Jeremy Gwyn and Miss Elisabeth Tilley, elder daughter of the Rt. Hon. Sir John Tilley, G.C.M.G., and Lady Tilley, will take place at Tokyo on Jan. 7.

Conditions on the West River are quiet, according to latest reports, with heavy cargoes coming down. Fog is still impeding navigation and there have been a number of groundings without serious consequences.

A Chinese workman, employed as a belt repairer and oiler in the sawmill of the Kowloon Docks, was yesterday removed to hospital suffering from internal injuries and a broken wrist, caused by his falling off a trolley while at work.

Mr. W. Schofield, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, ordered the confiscation of one revolver, one Mauser pistol and 500 rounds of ammunition which were found unclaimed in the steerage quarters of the President Jackson by a revenue officer.

The successor of Paymaster-Lieut.-Commander F. R. J. Mack, O.B.E., in the office of the First Sea Lord, Admiralty, is Paymaster-Lieut.-Commander E. D. T. Churher, from the Secretaries' Course, and in 1924-26 Secretary to the Commodore-in-Charge at Hongkong.

A small fire broke out this morning at No. 22, Cochrane Street, which is occupied by a medicine dealer. The inmates of the house managed to put out the fire soon after the outbreak and the fire engine, which turned up promptly on the scene, was not required. The damage was slight.

The command of the aircraft-carrier Hermes changed hands on Dec. 2, Captain Ralph Eliot, C.B.E., being succeeded by Captain Geoffrey Hopwood, C.B.E., from Chatham Barracks. The Hermes is attached to the Fleet in China, but is at present at Chatham for refit and reconditioning. She should be out of dockyard hands on Jan. 10.

The accountant of a salt shop doing business at 63 Connaught Road West made a report to the police yesterday to the effect that a Chinese ordered 90 piculs of salt to be delivered on board the s.s. Tsingtao yesterday, promising to pay for the salt after it had been delivered. After the Tsingtao had sailed for Canton, the accountant waited in vain for the customer to turn up and he believes he has been cheated.

Pending break-up. Indeed, there is to-day more dissension in the Nationalist ranks than ever before, and as Mr. Wu himself resigned his post as Foreign Minister largely on that account, he will hardly be in the position of pretending to the American people that the Government is securely enthroned. Mr. Wu has such a good command of English and a sufficiently impressive personality that he will no doubt make "hit" if he goes to the States, especially as his father was a former Minister to Washington. No doubt he will also make the most of the opportunity to indulge in considerable propaganda, but it is surely rather premature to suggest that he will conclude a Treaty between his Government and that of the United States.

WELL-KNOWN RESIDENT LEAVING.

MR. R. M. SMITH SAILING ON SATURDAY.

A well-known resident of the Colony, in the person of Mr. R. Melville Smith, is leaving for Home by the P. and O. liner Morea on Saturday. Mr. Smith is resigning his position with Messrs. Dodwell and Co. in order to take up a position with Messrs. Lucas and Company in England.

For the past eight years, Mr. Smith has resided in Hongkong and during that time he has made a large circle of friends, who, whilst regretting his departure, will wish him well in his new appointment. During his stay here, he has been in charge of the machinery department of Messrs. Dodwell and Co.

It is in connexion with the Volunteer movement that Mr. Smith has figured most prominently in the life of the Colony. He was instrumental in the formation of the Engineer Company of the Defence Corps, of which he is commanding officer, and his enthusiastic work in this regard has resulted in the present high standard of efficiency attained by this section of the Volunteers. His war service, especially in connexion with wireless research, for which he was awarded the O.B.E., stood him in good stead in this work. Two years ago, Mr. Smith was promoted to the rank of Major and became second-in-command of the Corps, acting as Commandant for a time.

Mr. Smith has been a very keen golfer whilst in Hongkong. In 1921 he won the championship of the Colony at Fanling, whilst this year he succeeded in reaching the final.

FAREWELL PARTY.

AT REVENUE OFFICERS' MESS.

An enjoyable farewell party was held at the European Revenue Officers' mess last evening to do honour to Mr. and Mrs. Powell, who leave for Home by s.s. Morea on Saturday.

Mr. S. J. Clarke, Chief Preventive Officer, spoke in eulogistic terms of his subordinate, while Mr. Ward also made a characteristically humourous speech in his happiest vein.

On behalf of the Revenue Officers, Mrs. Powell was then presented with a jade brooch as a token of the esteem in which she and her husband were held by all with whom they had come in contact.

Mr. Powell responded appropriately and was, in turn presented with an envelope, the contents of which were not divulged.

The evening wound up in lively fashion with a concert and dance.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EARL HAIG'S THANKS.

[To the Editor, Hongkong Telegraph.]

Sir,—I am writing to express my deep appreciation of the generous way in which the whole of the Press have, once again, co-operated in my Remembrance Day Appeal on behalf of distressed ex-service men and their dependants.

This year's Appeal has proved an outstanding success, due in a very large measure to the excellence of the publicity which has been given, and with my own grateful thanks for this help, I would like to couple the gratitude of those for whom I appear. Yours, very truly,

HAIG, F.M.

London, Dec. 6th, 1927.

EXCHANGE RATES.

	London, Jan. 4
Paris	124
New York	4.87
Brussels	34.91
Geneva	35.28
Amsterdam	12.08%
Milan	0.92
Berlin	20.45
Stockholm	18.11
Copenhagen	18.20
Oslo	18.34
Vienna	34.86
Prague	164%
Helsingfors	19.84
Madrid	25.23
Lisbon	27.74
Athens	36.75
Bucharest	7.90
Rio	5.29/2.82
Buenos Aires	47.13/18
Bombay	1.6/1.16
Shanghai	2.0/2.7
Hongkong	2.0/2.6
Yokohama	1.10/31.82
Silver (spot)	26%
Silver (forward)	26%

—British Wireless.

The Very Sad!

With a stormy look on his face the master of the house waylaid the servant in the kitchen.

"Look here," he began angrily, "how dare you tell my wife what time I came home this morning after I had told you not to?"

The Irish girl eyed him steadily. "Shure an' Ol didn't," she replied calmly. "She asked phwat toime you came in—an' Ol tould her that Ol was too busy gettin' the breakfast ready to look at the clock."

"Beer drinkers pay £34,000,000 yearly and the burden demands relief," said Colonel Winch chairman of the Brewers' Society, regarding the farmers' effort to secure import duty on malting barley.

"Twenty-five per cent. of barley grown in sunshine must be used with 75 per cent. of British barley in order to produce the best beers."

Mr. Registrar Friend to two weeping women at Clerkenwell County Court: Don't weep. Laugh and the world laughs with you; cry, and you cry alone. You never get anything by crying.

Willesden magistrate to the mother of a boy: Has he any moral restraint? Mother: None whatever, sir. He is a very good boy. He would not even go to the pictures without taking his little sister.

Man at Kingston County Court: The courtyard of the pigsty was left uncovered.

Magistrate at Willesden: Get a "notice to quit" at the stationers. Man: Is that the police station, because I have already been there? Magistrate: No, it is a shop.

"Hello, old man, where have you been?" "Just got back from a camping trip."

"Roughing it, eh?" "You bet. Why, one day our portable dynamo went on the bum and we had no hot water, heat, electric lights, ice, or radio for almost two hours."

The shores of philanthropic endeavour are strewn with the wrecks of sentimental schemes.—The Bishop of Lichfield.

I have no doubt that the modern boy is a better fellow than his father was in 1897.—Mr. W. A. Barron (Brighton Headmaster).

If women had not shortened their skirts an inch or two we should never have heard of the term "flapper."—The Duchess of Atholl.

Drive as if you expect a bigger fool than yourself to come out of the next turning.—Superintendent Macleod (Wellingborough).

When counsel at West London County Court recently protested against a Jewish witness being sworn with his hat on, Judge Sturges said: "I hope to bring in legislation abolishing the oath. It is pure waste of time. If people are going to tell lies they will do so whether the oath is taken or not."

Jolly and seasonable news for Aberdonians is contained in the remarks of Dr. Donald Winnicot, who, lecturing on "Nursery Problems," said:

"Give your children cheap toys, bits of stick, and string. They will get far more out of them than out of the most complicated model engines. If a child imagines with pain, or cannot imagine, see the doctor about it."

But why not take the pain for granted and give the young hopeful

A HOUSE BUILDING DISPUTE.

PROBLEM OF UNSTAMPED DOCUMENTS.

BOTH PARTIES TO PAY.

When the case in which a building contractor is suing a landlord in respect of the erection of 15 European-style houses on Kowloon Island Lot No. 1301, Yaumati, was resumed in the Supreme Court this morning before the Chief Justice, Sir Harry Gullan, it was announced that a way had been discovered of getting over the difficulty of insufficiently stamped documents which are being used in connexion with the case.

The Sang Loong contractors, 14 Man Lam Street, Yaumati, are suing Lui Siu-ching, 10 Wing Lok Street, for \$26,187.40, of which \$7,000 is in balance due under a contract for the building of the houses dated January 3, 1924, and \$19,187.40 for extra work. The defendant counterclaims for \$8,770.11 as damages for defective, or unsatisfactory work, or omission.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. A. E. Hall, represents the plaintiffs, and Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., instructed by Messrs. Hastings, Dennis, and Bowley, is defending.

The case commenced yesterday morning and during the afternoon sitting (reported elsewhere) his Lordship discovered that none of the three agreements concerned were stamped. The case was adjourned to see if steps could be taken by counsel to overcome this omission.

Payments for Stamps.

This morning Mr. Jenkin announced that he had been able to overcome the difficulty and, if his Lordship gave permission, the plaintiff would pay into court the required sum of \$202.

His Lordship remarked that there were three documents.

Mr. Jenkin: "We are not suing on the third. That is raised by the defence. My friend will have to pay for that."

Mr. Potter remarked that the third agreement had been treated as a variation of the original agreement.

His Lordship: "The point is that it has been tendered."

Mr. Potter admitted this but added he thought his Lordship would appreciate that the case for the defence as put to the plaintiff was that there was no third agreement as separate and distinct from the original contract.

His Lordship: "They all hang together and they want different stamps."

Mr. Potter replied that if there was any liability on the defence it would be shouldered. In fact, he added, the agreements were put in by Mr. Jenkin.

His Lordship: "As a matter of fact I should have objected but I did not see the original agreement until ten minutes before we adjourned yesterday. I was dealing merely with copies. Strictly speaking, I think I must treat the position as though I have dealt with the matter once. I won't come to a conclusion at the moment but I will direct that these two documents should be considered as being admissible on you." (Mr. Jenkin) undertaking to pay \$202.

Mr. Potter said that if his Lordship directed the defendant to pay \$101 in respect of the third agreement it should be done. "If it is not done," added Mr. Potter with a smile, "I shall have to disappear from the case and I don't think that will happen." He continued that he hoped his Lordship would appreciate that the stamp question was never present in their minds at all. He could assure the court that neither himself, nor Mr. Jenkin was trying to get an insufficiently stamped document before the court.

His Lordship replied that he quite accepted that.

Plaintiff Questioned.

Mr. Potter then continued to examine the plaintiff. Plaintiff stated that he himself drew up the original contract and submitted it to the defendant. He agreed that if a specification had been drawn up by an architect it would have been of an elaborate nature with details of all the work to be done. In the present case there was an entire absence of a specification of that kind.

Plaintiff agreed with Mr. Potter that there were a number of things that he did, quite properly, which were not included in the contract but which were never considered by anybody to be extras. He agreed that colour-washing the inside walls was an instance, inside plastering was another, which might cost anything between \$15,000 and \$20,000.

Mr. Potter questioned plaintiff about fitting hand-railings to stairs to be used by servants and asked why he fitted the railings when they were not specifically stated in the agreement.

Plaintiff: "How could people go up the stairs if there were no railings?"

(Continued on Page 14.)

YUNNAN BATTLE.

BIG GOVERNMENT SUCCESS.

REBELS SUFFER REVERSE.

Yunnan-fu, Dec. 26. It is confirmed, from a Chinese source, that the Government troops have secured a signal success in their struggle with the rebel forces under General Tsang Ju-yi and Hu Ju-yu and their allies from the province of Kwachow.

The Government General Hu In, commanding the vanguard of the 38th Nationalist Army, has announced that, on December 17th, his forces defeated three Kwachow regiments and a part of the rebel forces co-operating with them and have driven them to Tsz-e-Yi, which was later occupied by the Government troops.

The other troops of Tsang Ju-yi have also been defeated by Loo Han at Peh Chui.

Commander Killed.

In the battle at Tsz-e-Yi, one of the Kwachow military commanders was killed, several prisoners were taken and about 1,000 rifles seized by the Government forces. The Kwachow troops, pursued by the 3rd Government Brigade, retreated to Sien Wui and Ping I, about 180 kilometers to the east of Yunnan-fu.

Tsang Ju-yi himself endeavoured to raise the siege of Kiu Tsing, which was being surrounded by three Government brigades, but failed. Moreover, the Political Department of the 38th Nationalist Army has announced that two further Brigades will be sent to reinforce the siege of this stronghold, where the rebel General is being cooped in with his Kwachow mercenaries.

Bombed by Aeroplanes.

It is observed that the bombing operations carried out with aeroplanes have had a salutary effect on the anti-Government forces, who are running short of money and munitions, although they have endeavoured to enforce a levy of \$50,000 on each of the districts, (Si Chong, Lo Chong, etc.) which they have occupied. Other Kwachow troops, who were in occupation of Li Liang, have also been defeated.

The Yunnanese Government has taken measures for the raising of new levies of troops in the south of the Province, at Mongtzeu, Kai Hoa and other districts, with the view to continuing the operations against the Kwachow troops on the largest possible scale.

Coming to a Head.

The situation in Yunnan is gradually coming to a head. It will be recalled that some time after the coup which resulted in the deposition of the late Tschun Tang Chi-yao, Generals Tsang Ju-yi and Hu Ju-yu quarrelled with General Long Yun and were driven out of the capital. A sort of Government Military Directorate has been in existence ever since, but its sphere of rule has been somewhat limited, as it does not extend beyond a few miles from the capital, although to the south, as far as the Tonkin border, the country has been quite clear for the work of reconstruction proposed by General Long Yun.

The two rebellious Generals have had the free run of the rest of the province. Latterly, when faced with serious diminution of their forces throughout a series of defeats, they invited the Kwachow troops in. It is with a force comprised largely of these mercenaries that Tsang and Hu have been encouraged to refuse repeated overtures of peace from General Long Yun.

From a military standpoint, General Long Yun is weak, although he has the support of the merchants and the peasants.

Unavailing Appeals.

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(Continued on Page 14.)

DURING PROHIBITED HOURS.

KOWLOON HOTEL MANAGER FINED.

Mr. H. J. White, manager of the Kowloon Hotel, was summoned before Mr. W. Schofield, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, for selling drinks during prohibited hours on Christmas Day.

Mr. A. J. O'Donoghue appeared for the defendant and pleaded guilty, remarking that only one tray of drinks was supplied at 12.10 a.m. The order had been given before midnight, but owing to the large number of customers, it was difficult to serve everybody before midnight.

There was a dance at the Hotel in view of the fact that it was Christmas Eve. Mr. O'Donoghue asked his Worship to deal leniently with the case. The defendant had been the licensee of the Hongkong Hotel and the Repulse Bay Hotel.

The other troops of Tsang Ju-yi have also been defeated by Loo Han at Peh Chui.

Commander Killed.

Inspector Aris (A. C. I., Kowloon), said he went into the hotel at 12.30 a.m. and saw five persons ordering drinks. They were served after 12.30 a.m. There were also drinks being served at the bar and in the dance room at that hour.

Mr. O'Donoghue said that five people had demanded drinks, but they were refused.

His Worship intimated that this was a case for a light fine and accordingly imposed a fine of \$20.

JAVA ASSEMBLY.

NATIVES TO HAVE A MAJORITY.

Weltvreden, (Java) Dec. 20.

The Representative Government Assembly of Java, termed the "People's Council," has adopted by 34 votes to 18, a Constitutional scheme introduced by the Government, modifying the partition of seats in that Assembly, which had hitherto consisted of 30 Dutch, 25 Native, and five other members representing various Asiatic interests in Dutch East Indies.

The new composition of the Assembly resulting from this re-partition of seats will give a substantial majority to the natives, as it will have transferred to them the preponderance in numbers hitherto enjoyed by the Dutch members.

Thus, the new division will give the Javanese representatives 30 seats instead of 25; and the Dutch 25, instead of 30. The number of other Asiatic seats remains the same, at five.

This decision has provoked a storm of controversy, marking, as it does, the first step in a new line of policy of collaboration with the natives. The project is now being submitted for ratification by the Government of The Hague.—*Indo-pacifi*.

U.S. APPOINTMENT.

NEW ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR WAR.

Washington, Jan. 4.

President Coolidge has appointed Mr. Charles Burton Robbins, of Iowa, to succeed Mr. MacNider as Assistant Secretary for War, who has resigned for a business career.

[Mr. C. B. Robbins, who is 50 years of age, joined the United States Volunteers as a private in 1898 and was given a Commission in the following year. He served in the Spanish-American War at Manila until the close of the war, was in the Philippine insurrection and was wounded at the battle of Marilao. He took part in 27 engagements. He later joined the National Guard, rose to the rank of Captain in 1914, was Major in the Adjutant General's Department in 1915; was adjutant of the 69th Infantry Brigade and served with the American Expeditionary Force, 1918-1919. He retired with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in 1923.]

In addition to his soldiering he has been a successful lawyer, being admitted to the Iowa bar in 1904.

He was a judge of the Superior Court, Cedar Rapids, from 1909 to 1919, and has been prominently identified with commercial undertakings at that place.]

NEGOTIATIONS BEGUN.

Washington, Jan. 4.

Negotiations are beginning immediately with the Mexican Post Office for the establishment of an air-mail service between the United States and Mexico.

Reuter.

BRITAIN & CHINA.

CHINA ASSOCIATION SPEECHES.

MR. MASSEY'S BOLD PLEA.

At the annual dinner of the China Association, in London, the following speeches were delivered, in addition to those previously given:

Mr. L. N. Leece, Chairman of the Committee, in proposing the "Health of the Guests," said that as health as had been the anxieties and cares of those in England controlling the affairs of the Association, they recognised that the burden of those living in China had been a heavier one to bear. The size of the gathering showed how wide was the interest taken in affairs in China, and as their circle of interest grew wider, unanimity of method must of necessity become more difficult to attain.

There had been, for instance, ardent adherents in England of the exponents in China of the "Nationalist Party"—their sentiments must now be rather akin to those of the father of the prodigal son before he returned home. (Laughter.) There had been those who were slow to be convinced of the need of sending the Defence Force to Shanghai, but there was no doubt that H.M. Government, in augmenting the Forces of the Crown on the China Coast, had brought immense relief to British residents in China. (Applause.)

He was grateful to learn, from a recent announcement in the *Times*, that an agreement had been come to by the Ministers of the Great Powers for the suppression of piracy in South China waters. (Applause.) He noted that the agreement had to be referred to the respective Governments, and trusted that approval would shortly be obtained, for it was on the lines of co-operation with the Great Powers and with those interests in China, herself, which placed law and order before personal gain that we could best hope to reach the goal to which we were all directed. (Applause.)

He welcomed all the visitors that evening, and he coupled with the toast the names of Lord Stanhope and Sir Edward Hilton Young, (Applause.)

The Navy's Part

Lord Stanhope, in reply, said it was very seldom, in these days, they found sympathy or a good word for the Admiralty and naval services.

(Cries of "No, no.") So many people in these days wrote and spoke as if the Navy was a back number. (Cries of "No, no.")

Well, he was glad to find so obvious an opinion expressed by the members of that Association that they preferred the services of the Navy. (Applause.) It might interest them to know how long it took the Navy to be ready when it was needed.

On Jan. 17 orders were sent to Malta for the First Cruiser Squadron to proceed to China, and on Jan. 19, two days later, that squadron of five ships sailed. (Applause.)

On Jan. 14 orders were issued that a battalion of Royal Marines should be equipped for service in the Far East and sent to China. Three naval ports, Chatham, Portsmouth and Devonport had each to find one and a third companies, and these were ready to move on Jan. 17, which was a Monday. (Applause.) They arrived at Portsmouth on the 19th, went on board on the 24th, and the first time they set foot on land again was in Shanghai, five weeks later. (Applause.) Had he (Lord Stanhope) realised that he was to speak he should have drawn two officers of the Naval Marines, whom he happened to meet on his return from Malta quite recently, and asked them more of their experiences. Both were serving in gunboats plying up the Yangtze River, and he realised full well from what they told him what those who were protecting British trade had to go through and the immense anxiety of those who were trying to carry on there, not merely anxiety as to their businesses but in respect of their lives.

He heard details of large numbers of Chinese coming into a Concession all armed to the teeth being stopped by a small body of blue-jackets, who ordered them to lay down their arms, and after some talking the Chinese did lay down their arms, which the British collected, and then the Chinese left the Concession. When he said:

"But why cannot I get more definite information?" all the Admiralty would say was, "Well, it is a very common occurrence."

(Laughter.)

Three Principles.

Sir Edward Hilton Young, also responded to the toast. He said that when he went to Geneva, and met the representatives of China on the Council of the League of Nations, he thought it a good opportunity to suggest payment of



Absolute Comfort—real protection. The merits of "PESCO" may thus briefly be summed up.

"PESCO" Underwear is comfortable for the same reason that it is healthy—because every stitch of it is pure new Scotch Wool.

PURE WOOL or SILK & WOOL Ask for "PESCO"—Scotch and Best.

VESTS
NITS
OR
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FOR
MEN
PESCO
FANCY
PULLOVERS
SWEATERS
AND
WHITE TENNIS
SOCKS

10% Discount for Cash.

LANE. CRAWFORD. LTD.
Men's Wear Stylists.

THE WORLD OF SPORT

THE INTERPORT.

HONGKONG'S ELEVEN SELECTED.

LAST OF THE TRIALS.

[By "Wanderer"]

Since the eleven to represent Hongkong in the Interport soccer match against Shanghai was definitely selected last night, little purpose would be served in venturing anything like a comprehensive critique of the last of the trial matches, which resulted in a victory for the Probables over the Royal Navy by three goals to two.

The value of the match, however, might possibly be assessed from the fact that six of the positions occupied by various players yesterday have been changed for the actual eleven, and that five players who were not engaged at all are included. To some this would be indicative of serious weaknesses in the team which played as the Probables yesterday, but if they existed in positions other than right and left back and outside right (in which connexion Wynne and Tso Kwai-sing, the "certainties" for two of those positions were unavoidably prevented from playing) the substitutes will need to do exceedingly well to justify themselves.

The team will be:
J. Clark (Police);
R. Wynne (Police);
Lai Yuk-tat (Chinese Ath.);
C. F. Remedios (Recreio);
J. R. Sims (Kowloon);
Lam Yuk-ying (Chinese Ath.);
Tso Kwai-sing (Chinese Ath.);
A. McNiven (Scots Guards);
A. Gosano (Recreio);
Suen Kam-shun (Chinese Ath.);
Rev. F. P. W. Alexander (K.O.S.B.) captain.

So many changes have been made that the merits of the side are impossible to assess on the play in the final trial. It is a good side, but one which approaches alarmingly near that which gave such a disappointing exhibition against the Royal Navy previously. If it is suggested, however, that Hongkong's team could have been bettered by the inclusion of Everest and Chan Kwong-iu, both of whom played with distinction yesterday, one can still express wishes that the team experiences the very best of luck.

Three reserves have been chosen to accompany the team, McBride (Club), Xavier (Recreio), and Rocha (Recreio).

Of the game yesterday, it may be said that the Probables were much the superior team in the first half, and after Evans had been presented by Britannia with a gift goal, they put on three in rapid time, Chan Kwong-iu and Gosano (2) scoring, and led by 3-1 at half-time. The score might have been six or seven at the interval, but for the fact that McNiven, Suen Kam-shun and Gosano between them put at least a dozen shots into the goalkeeper's anticipatory hands.

The Navy were more effective after the interval, and Knight scored the only goal with a brilliant shot. Just before he had given Clark a teaser to deal with, and with Leonard also in good form, the Hongkong defence was severely tested.

The forwards pegged away constantly in retaliation but were not so quick to snap up their opportunities as in the opening half.

As a match, it was interesting. Although the Navy were hard pressed in the first half, they gave a capital display, Barkham, the right back and captain, inspiring his men with a brilliant exhibition. That Suen Kam-shun and Chan Kwong-iu were able to show up prominently against Barkham in his best mood is sufficient indication of their personal excellence.

Gosano led the line in great style, while McNiven was a warrior, and will probably show up to more advantage with a better partner. Sims, as usual, was an ideal pivot. Everest gave a capital display in attack and defence, while Remedios did well in a position not entirely suited to him, left-half.

Xavier was shaky under pressure, Ng Kam-chuen was an improvement, while Clark had no possible chance with either shot.

The Central British School will reopen on Monday, January 9. Entrance examinations will be held at 9 a.m. on Friday, January 6.

ARMY'S RECOVERY.

ENTERPRISING CRICKET IN TRIANGULAR MATCH.

SGT. LEACH HITS OUT.

The match between the Army and the Navy which was commenced on the Hongkong Cricket Club ground yesterday has proved so far to be the most interesting of the three matches of the annual triangular tournament. The Army having beaten the Hongkong C.C. started favourites yesterday, but at the close of the first innings, the Navy, who had lost to the Club on the first innings, had the advantage of twenty runs.

Going in a second time, the Army had scored 55 runs for the loss of two wickets when stumps were drawn.

To-Day's Play.

Resuming this morning, the Army put themselves in a sound position by tiffin time, a fine innings by Leach who used the long handle and hit thirteen fours in compiling 71 not out being the principal factor.

The third wicket fell to-day without any addition, but Erskine and Leach became associated at the fall of the fifth when the score was 83, and they carried the total to 165 before Erskine was brilliantly taken in the slips by Shaw.

An extraordinary incident occurred when Miles joined Leach. The newcomer hit out at Dale, the ball alighting in a tree on the Butterfield and Swire corner boundary and remaining there. The pair put on 40 without further loss, Miles making only eight.

At the tiffin interval, the Army were 185 runs on, with four wickets to fall.

Scores:

Army.—1st Innings.	
S. Q. M. S. Moss, b Thompson	0
Capt. Bevis, a sub., b Thompson	1
Capt. Morris, b Dale	42
S. Q. M. S. Newbold	6
Capt. Tyringham, b Wood	7
Capt. Erskine, b Wood	9
Sgt. Leach, c Shaw, b Dale	2
L.C. Miles, run out	0
Pte. Lake, not out	12
Sgt. Gifford, c Cecil, b Wood	0
Extras	15
Total	126

Bowling Analysis.

O. M. R. W.	
Thompson	11 3 33
Gardner	7 1 19
Wood	10 4 36
Dale	9 2 19
Burroughs	1 —

Navy.—1st. Innings.

Rev. Veni, c Tyringham	b Miles
Lieut. Salter, b Miles	14
Lieut. Cecil, c Moss	41
Lieut. Hunt, b Miles	1
Lieut. Dale, b Miles	1
Lieut. Davies, st. Wood, b Miles	1
Pay. Lieut. Com. Shaw, run out	1
Lieut. Com. Thompson, b Leach	1
Ch. Mech. Gardner, c Wood, b	18
Erskine	18
Tel. Wob. b Miles	2
Com. Ban. Burroughs, not out	0
Extras	16

Total

Bowling Analysis.

O. M. R. W.	
Gifford	6 14
Erskine	9 2 26
Miles	14 — 40
Newberry	4 1 23
Leach	7 — 22

Erskine bowled six no balls.

Army.—2nd Innings.

Moss, b Wood	16
Bevis, run out	14
Newberry, b. Dale	23
Tyringham, c Dale, b Burroughs	23
Erskine, c Shaw, b Dale	6
Wood, c Dale, b Thomson	6
Leach, not out	71
Miles, not out	8
Extras	21

Total (for 8 wks.)

205

Fall of Wickets.

1 for 19; 2 for 44; 3 for 55; 4 for 67; 5 for 83; 6 for 105.

INDO-CHINA RUGBY.

Saigon, Dec. 27. A team from Bangkok was yesterday engaged in a rugby football match with a local team, resulting in a win for the latter by 18 points to nine. Indo-pacific.

Figures supplied by Mr. H. Green, Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department, show that 2.27 ins. of rain fell at the Botanic Gardens last month. The heaviest fall was on the 23rd, when 1.12 ins. was recorded, and on the 7th, .79 of an inch was measured. It rained on only six days of the thirty-one.

The Central British School will reopen on Monday, January 9. Entrance examinations will be held at 9 a.m. on Friday, January 6.

OUR FOOTBALL COMPETITION.

PRIZE OF \$50 WEEKLY.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" offers a prize of \$50 to the readers who send in twelve correct forecasts of the results of the English and Scottish League matches (to be played on Saturday next, January 7th) set out in the Coupon below. No goal scores are required; only forecasts showing wins or draws.

In the event of no reader forecasting all twelve matches, a prize of \$25 will be given to the reader who sends in the greatest number of correct forecasts; and in the event of two or more readers sending in an equal high number, the prize of \$25 will be divided.

The competition is in accordance with the rules published in the "Telegraph" during the weeks August 29—September 24.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" FORECAST COMPETITION.

Matches to be played on January 7th:

DIVISION I.

Cardiff	v	Wednesday.
Huddersfield	v	West Ham.
Everton	v	Middlesbrough.

DIVISION II.

Fulham	v	Swansea.
Reading	v	Clapton O.

DIVISION III. (SOUTH).

Bournemouth	v	Brentford.
Norwich	v	Exeter.

DIVISION III. (NORTH).

Bradford	v	Wrexham.
Stockport	v	Southport.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

Falkirk	v	Celtic.
Rangers	v	Cowdenbeath.
Clyde	v	Hearts.

Name.....

Address

No. 19 Date

Strike out the teams which you think will lose, but make no marks in respect of matches which you think will be drawn.

All claims must reach this office not later than Wednesday following the date on which the matches are played. No prize will be awarded for which a claim has not been made.

Before sending in your coupons, mark your forecasts on the duplicate list given below. Keep them later with the published results of the matches and if you find that you have eight or more correct send in a claim for the prize.

Mark your envelopes "Football" on the front and write your name (without address) on the back of the envelope.

THE CONSPIRACY CASE.

CHRISTIE GIVES EVIDENCE.

The case against James Christie and Christopher Bluhm, who are charged with criminal conspiracy to extort money from a Chinese Police Reservist in the belief that he was a potential drug-buyer, was resumed before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon.

Christie went into the box from where he gave his version of the transactions. In cross-examination by Mr. T. H. King (Director of Criminal Intelligence) Christie admitted that owing to arms running for which he was convicted in Shanghai, he was deprived of his decoration of O.B.E. which he had won for services during the Great War, when he attained the rank of Acting Brigadier-General.

The cross-examination of Christie was completed by the time the Court rose at a late hour yesterday afternoon.

In opening the case for the defence, Mr. J. A. Gordon Leask stated he would put in evidence from correspondence to show that legitimate oil business in conjunction with a man named Khan Sabib Mu Khan; and that drugs were never mentioned at any time.

In referring to the part played by Haynes and the Chinese Police Reservist, Mr. Leask remarked that he did not like to use the word "plant," but certainly it was a trap by which the accused were arrested."

In the witness-box, Christie stated that he had been in all sorts of occupations during his life-time, having been on the China Coast for the last 30 years, except for a break during the late war when he attained the rank of Acting Brigadier-General and was decorated by the King at Buckingham Palace with the O.B.E. During his sojourn in China he had dealings with various Chinese Governments, in the first place with the Northern Government, and latterly with the Nationalist Government of South China with whom he contracted for the supply of all sorts of war material.

He then recounted his first meeting with Haynes in Shanghai where Haynes was introduced to him by a mutual friend, a Customs officer named Knight, as "Leslie the Liar." He did not know if Haynes was given this name at a Poker School in Shanghai.

Haynes was always known as "The Liar," a name which now appeared to Christie as being justified where he first thought it was given as a joke or a familiar.

In reply to further questions as to his knowledge of Haynes' financial standing in Shanghai, Christie said he knew that Haynes had always post-dated cheques and was troubled by these cheques.

Christie said he knew that Sergeant Baker was a Police Officer when introduced to him by Haynes at St. George's Hotel, but had no reason to feel alarmed because he was on a perfectly legitimate oil business. "It did not interest me nothing of what was contained in the letters. That was the first time he ever read them in the whole time."

Haynes was very anxious to get into the arms deal with the Canton Government and took considerable pains to ascertain from him the ways and means by which these arms shipments could be got through to Swatow and Canton without being intercepted and seized. Haynes wanted to be appointed secretary to Christie in the deal, stating that he was tired of being a schoolmaster teaching boys for \$2 at a time, and wanted some big money to get him home.

Christie produced a deposit receipt for \$100,000 for money which he said was paid into the Li Tung Bank at Swatow by one of General Li Chai-sum's Generals against a contract for \$350,000 worth of arms. The written contract was also in safe deposit at the same institution.

These documents were produced as a proof of his bona fides and standing to the Chinese Police Reservist, on the latter agreeing to put up a guarantee on their side in the oil deal Christie was endeavouring to put through for Bluhm.

At the last interview at No. 480 Nathan Road, the receipt for the \$300 was dictated by Haynes, and although Bluhm demurred because a plainer term had not been used instead of "goods," it was typed out later by Haynes and accepted all around as a deposit paid on account of Bluhm's expenses in going to Shanghai to bring down the samples of oil.

When the Police arrived with Mr. King, Haynes fainted and wanted brandy. "He made out that he was fainting and said 'Give me brandy, give me brandy,'" added Christie.

Mr. Gordon Leask: Mr. Christie, can you suggest any motive for this prosecution?—I can. Haynes was in league with the Police the whole of the time. He was annoyed because he could not get into the arms deal. He wanted to be a secretary, and simply because I would not take him into the deal with the Chinese Government—he had no right to be taken in—and because I would not lend him money in Shanghai when he wanted it, he brought this prosecution. It seems to me that the whole time it was this: Get Christie, no matter how you get him, but get him.

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Regarding the O.B.E. decoration mentioned, he lost it subsequent to his conviction for arms running in Shanghai, but had never been directly notified except through his solicitors and through a paper cutting.

Regarding the arms deal which Christie said he was putting through when arrest came, he was asked if he was going to call any witnesses from the Chinese Army. Christie replied: I am not charged with dealing in that, I don't have to call any of these witnesses.

Regarding Haynes, Christie said he believed that Haynes was honest in so far as it concerned the oil deal which was being discussed, and had no reason to feel suspicious when he was first introduced under the pseudonym of "The Liar." "I thought it was a joke at the time, but I certainly think now it must be true!"

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Christie produced a deposit receipt for \$100,000 for money which he said was paid into the Li Tung Bank at Swatow by one of General Li Chai-sum's Generals against a contract for \$350,000 worth of arms. The written contract was also in safe deposit at the same institution.

These documents were produced as a proof of his bona fides and standing to the Chinese Police Reservist, on the latter agreeing to put up a guarantee on their side in the oil deal Christie was endeavouring to put through for Bluhm.

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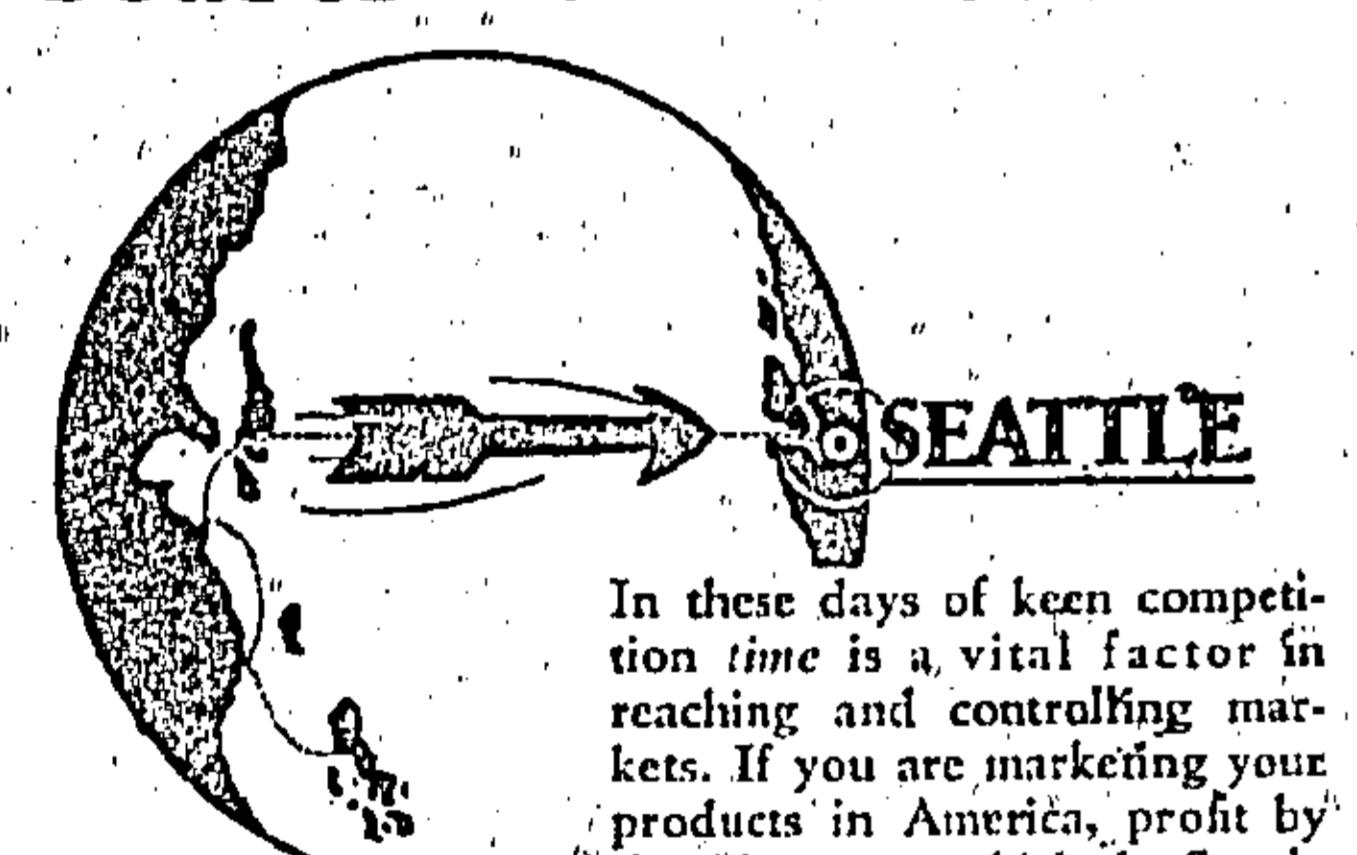
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**COLLISION ENQUIRY.****MASTER'S CERTIFICATE
SUSPENDED.**

Finding that the collision between the On Lee and the Kwong Fook Cheong on the West River on December 24 was caused by bad seamanship on the part of the Chief Officer of the On Lee, the Marine Court yesterday ordered the suspension of the master's certificate of that officer for one year.

On the resumption, after the adjournment Mr. Bousfield, represented by Mr. F. G. Vaux, went into the box. Witness stated that he was at present master of the s.s. On Lee, but on December 24 he was Chief Officer of that vessel and had charge of the bridge at the time of the collision.

He was on watch from midnight until 6 a.m. or until the ship arrived at Kongmoon. The No. 2 Pilot was also on duty. Leaving Wangmun, the Kwong Fook Cheong was sighted astern, maintaining this position until some three miles below Kongmoon. She was on the starboard bow and about two miles distant at 5.45 a.m. At this time, the On Lee was proceeding at about 11 knots, while the Kwong Fook Cheong was making about 7 knots. The vessels were abreast at 6 a.m., the On Lee at full speed over-taking the Kwong Fook Cheong and passing a ship's length away. After clearing the Kwong Fook Cheong, one and a half mile ahead, the speed of the On Lee was reduced to four knots to adjust time of arrival at Kongmoon, the port of Pakhai not being approachable until dawn or approximately 6.30 a.m.

At about 6.20 a.m., witness felt a slight shock as of a vessel touching the starboard quarter and observed the Kwong Fook Cheong close up. By investigation, he discovered that a number of plates all above the water line had been damaged, obviously by a collision with the Kwong Fook Cheong.

In reply to a question by the Court, witness said that it was impossible to see aft from the bridge owing to structural interferences. Subsequent to the collision, witness called the master, who came to the bridge and looked over the port side, but then returned to his cabin without making any remarks.

Lies in the Log.

The official log was produced and witness affirmed that it was not written up until December 28, four days after the collision. He admitted signing it after it had been written up by the master but had not read it before affixing his name as, owing to the fact that a call for the record had come from the Harbour Office, the matter was thought to be urgent and it was being despatched with all speed.

Witness emphatically declared that the entry in the official log was not true. "The evidence I have given now in this Court is true," he added.

Mr. d'Almada cross-examined Mr. Bousfield, who stated in answer to questions, that the master was not on the bridge at the time of the collision, but came along immediately after. The master had been called by witness at 6 a.m., but he had not turned up to take over the watch.

Nothing was said by witness to the master as he thought it unnecessary, the damage and collision being of no great import. The first mention as between witness and the master was at 9 a.m. when the vessel was berthed at Kongmoon and an examination of the damaged portion was made. There was never at any time on that day any communication on the subject of damage and the events leading up to the collision as between the witness and master. Mr. Bousfield alleged that as a general rule, the master only held converse on nautical subjects with the pilot.

Mr. Bousfield then related the incidents of the call for the official log by the Harbour Office on December 28. The master, he said, had asked him to make an entry relative to the collision, but he had refused, requesting at the same time, a copy of what was written for his personal log.

The entry was duly made in the log, in the presence of witness and signed by him. No opportunity was given him or at least none was taken, of reading the entry prior to signing as the need of getting the log to the Harbour Office appeared to be urgent.

It was not until witness had taken over command that he saw the wording of the log entry. He was of the same opinion now as then, that the entry was a tissue of lies. He spoke to his powers and also to the Chief Engineer on the master and he had also called at the Harbour Office to see the Harbour Master, but was unable to see that official.

Never Told the Truth.

Certain questions relative to holidays and times of entry at the Harbour Office were put to witness eliciting confusing replies as the dates mentioned were holidays when the office was closed. Mr. d'Almada cross-examining witness, asked if he had any reason to doubt the master's veracity. This brought forth the most astonishing response, "I have never known him to tell the truth," said Mr. Bousfield. "He is just an abominable liar."

Mr. d'Almada: Is there any grievance between the late master and yourself?

Mr. Bousfield: Since he went away sick, there has been nothing but grievance. He seemed to think that I was after his job. I never did want it, but the offer was made to me in preference to another man, because I was already in the ship.

Mr. d'Almada: In your opinion then, he has deliberately made this entry to make you responsible for the collision?

Mr. Bousfield: Yes.

Mr. Hall Brutton then cross-examined and elicited that the late master of the On Lee never approached witness on any subject relative to the working of the ship. "Being unable to talk decent English and at

the same time a master of the Chinese language," he preferred to talk with the Pilot" is the way witness put it.

Reverting to the Kwong Fook Cheong's story, certain of the questions put by Mr. Brutton were disallowed by the President, who denied them as "being tantamount to asking the witness if he is liar or not."

Describing incidents leading up to the collision, Mr. Bousfield said that there was plenty of water to port of the Kwong Fook Cheong, but not much sea room to starboard. It was necessary for the On Lee to cross the Kwong Fook Cheong's bows to reach the wharf at Pakhai, but in this particular case, speed was not reduced until the On Lee was a good half mile ahead. The relative times established by further questioning were: 6 a.m. On Lee passed Kwong Fook Cheong; 6.10 a.m. On Lee reduced speed; 6.17 a.m. the collision.

The President then questioned witness relative to evidence already given. He had stated that the Kwong Fook Cheong was practically in the centre of the channel and yet there was more water to port than to starboard. Also that, with a difference of speed of two knots, it would have taken the On Lee 30 minutes to get a mile ahead. Further, at the speed of 0 knots from the point of impact, the On Lee should have been nearly three miles beyond Kongmoon by the time she had got half a mile ahead. Witness repeated approximate distances and times.

Not on the Bridge.

The No. 2 Pilot of the On Lee called, said that the Chief Officer was never on the bridge during the trip from Wangmun to Kongmoon and yet at the time of the collision, he was in his cabin.

Cross-examined by Mr. d'Almada, the same witness said that the master came to the bridge immediately after the impact, but he, (witness) did not know whether the Chief Officer was informed.

In reply to Mr. Hall Brutton, witness said that he thought the On Lee passed the Kwong Fook Cheong at about seven knots. The On Lee was at full speed, but owing to shallowness of nearly three knots in the deep water speed of 10 knots. Engine speed was at no time reduced, he added.

Mr. A. Fernández, master of the On Lee at the time of the collision, was called and answered only questions put by the Court, from which it was ascertained that the Chief Officer, Mr. Bousfield was on watch from the time of leaving Wangmun to Pakhai Wharf. Witness was lying down in his cabin when he felt a shock at about 6.15 a.m. Proceeding to the bridge, he enquired of the Pilot what had happened and was informed that that there had been a collision between the On Lee and Kwong Fook Cheong. The Chief Officer was not on the bridge, the Pilot stating that he thought he was in his cabin.

Relative to writing up the log, witness stated that the entries were made on December 24 at Kongmoon. The Chief Officer read the entries, but did not sign, saying there was "plenty of time for that." Reminded of the matter on December 25 and again on December 26, he replied in the same way. "A request for an individual report of the affair" was also disregarded and eventually the log was signed by Mr. Bousfield on December 28.

Witnesses Sent For.

Asked by the President as to the production of witnesses and as to the presence of the Chief Officer on the bridge at the time of the collision, Mr. Vaux expressed regret on the grounds of non preparation, he having only been instructed at 12.30 p.m. and it had been impossible to get hold of either the Chief Officer's "boy" or the No. 1 Pilot. It would however be possible to get hold of the quartermaster, if the Court would concede an adjournment of 10 minutes.

The Court accordingly adjourned, while a Police officer was despatched to the On Lee for the members of the crew asked for by Mr. Bousfield, witnesses and others interested not being allowed to leave the Court during the interval.

On the resumption, Pang Yau, the quartermaster, was produced as a witness for Mr. Bousfield but in evidence on oath, he stated that he did not see the Chief Officer on the bridge at the time of the collision. He would have seen him had he been there, as his view from the wheel house was unobstructed.

Lok Chuen, the No. 1 Pilot said he was on the bridge some five minutes before the collision and a short time after. He saw Mr. Bousfield on his first visit, but later there were present only the quartermaster and the No. 2 Pilot. He was unable to say if the Chief Officer was on the bridge at the time of the collision.

Lo Kit Sang, pantry boy, stated that he knew nothing of the collision, but had taken tea to the Chief Officer's cabin at approximately 6.30 a.m. Mr. Bousfield was not then in his cabin, but was on duty on the bridge.

The Finding.

The Court adjourned to consider the finding at 5.10 p.m. this being read shortly before 6 p.m. as follows:

We find that about 6 a.m. on the 24th December, 1927, the s.s. On Lee when on a voyage from Wangmun to Kwongmun, overtook the s.s. Kwong Fook Cheong.

The On Lee forging ahead on the port bow of the Kwong Fook Cheong, the latter's bows were sucked in towards the On Lee causing her port bow to come into collision with the Starboard quarter of the On Lee and causing slight damage.

We find that the On Lee was to blame in that she passed too close when abreast to the Kwong Fook Cheong.

We find that Mr. David Bousfield, who was Officer-in-charge of the watch on the On Lee, was absent from the bridge at the time of the collision, without having been duly relieved, for which very grave offence we adjudge that his Certificate of Competency as Extra Master be suspended for one year, and that his Certificates of Competency and Let Mat (Foreign Going) be issued to him for that period.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.**CHINESE CHARGED ON FOUR COUNTS.****SEDITION CHARGE.****COUNSEL'S SUBMISSIONS IN KOWLOON CASE.**

The case in which six Chinese are being charged before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy with having in their possession a quantity of seditious pamphlets, was continued yesterday afternoon. Mr. Hin Shing Lo (instructed by Mr. A. el Arculli) appearing for the third defendant:

On the close of the case for the prosecution, Mr. Lo submitted that the statements made by the defendants could not be included as they were made under coercion and assault and also that the passages contained in the pamphlets were not of a seditious nature.

After commenting at great length on the law regarding the admission of statements made involuntarily, Mr. Lo addressed the Bench on his second submission, quoting several authorities to support his contention.

He first singled out two passages, one calling on readers of the pamphlets to overthrow the Kuomintang and to oppose the Hongkong Government for arresting our Chinese workmen." Regarding the first sentence Mr. Lo submitted that agitation against a foreign government was not punishable by the local authorities.

After referring to different authorities Mr. Schofield intimated that he was satisfied with the arguments on this point.

Continuing Mr. Lo pointed out the ambiguity of the passage, "oppose the Hongkong Government for arresting our Chinese workmen." He argued that the suggested opposition might be lawful and orderly, taking the form of a petition to the local administration against the arrest of workmen.

His Worship then drew Mr. Lo's attention to another sentence in the pamphlets demanding "freedom of meetings, associations, strikes, speeches, etc."

Mr. Lo replied that these pamphlets were not printed specifically for Hongkong. He supposed that they were circulated elsewhere as well and did not apply to people in Hongkong.

After Mr. Lo had made his submissions, His Worship adjourned the case for consideration of the points raised.

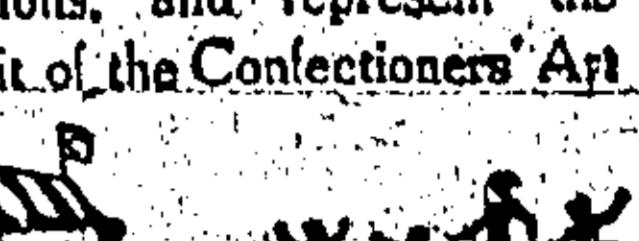
On three of the four men whom the police got hold of, after the robbery, nothing was found. Defendant had \$12 odd in his possession. Mr. Whyte Smith said it was possible the fourth man got away with all the money, or that there was a fifth man in the robbery, who took no active part but went away later with the loot.

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

THE MOATED GRANGE.

By KATHARINE TYNAN.

Author of "A Mad Morning," "The House of Doom," "Donya the Dreamer."

MRS. DE BURGH, an Irish widow.—BEATA, her daughter, a young novelist.

CRONCH, the sinister caretaker of the Moated Grange, let to the de Burghs.

MRS. CRONCH, his wife.

ANTHONY NAPIER, a young officer whom Beata and her mother have met in London.

DASH, a half-blind dog.

CHAPTER VIII.

Beata came back into the room like the west wind, banishing all the fogs.

"Oh, mumsie," she cried, "Dash has actually licked my hand, although I couldn't coax him from under the table. I am sure we are going to be friends. Mrs. Cronch kept boggling at me not to touch him. She says he has bitten ever so many people, including herself and Cronch."

"Many people don't know how to treat a dog," said Mrs. de Burgh. "I daresay the poor thing is very unhappy."

"Mrs. Cronch has been telling me all that," said Beata, eagerly. "He had a dreadful time, poor darling. He belonged to a gentleman here—he lived at a place called Giltspur Hall. Squire Fotheringay was his name. He was a splendid young man whom every one loved except the girl he was going to marry, and she went off and married someone else on the very eve of what should have been his wedding day. Then Squire Fotheringly went away, and he came back after a time with a dreadful wife, whom nobody could put up with; though people tried to for his sake. In the end, when she had thoroughly disgraced herself and him, he blew his brains out. Dash was his dog. No one seems to have thought about Dash, and when there was an auction at Giltspur Hall the poor dog was put up to auction with all the rest of the things, just as if he wasn't alive, and some wretched farmer bought him for a song. You should have heard him sighing and groaning when Mrs. Cronch was telling me all this as though he was going through it all over again. I am quite sure he understood it all. The farmer tied him up for a watchdog, and one day Lady Egerton was out driving and she heard the poor thing barking himself hoarse with misery. She found him chained up in a barrel, with not a drop of water, though it was a blazing hot summer's day, and with her own hands she brought him water, and when he had drunk it she undid the heavy chain, while the farmer and his son stood at a distance warning her that the dog was savage and would devour her. She just handed the farmer what he asked—Mrs. Cronch says it was a rare wicked price—and went away with him holding him by the collar. He was quite gentle with her, but when she brought him into the kitchen he went under the table, and Mrs. Cronch says he lay there thinking, with his nose on his paws, fit to break your heart. He didn't sleep like another dog, but lay there with his eyes open, brooding, and sometimes he'd get an idea, and he'd go running out to look for someone, only to come back again more miserable than before. Mrs. Cronch says it would have been a kindness to tell him if only he could have understood that he'd better give up thinking of Mr. Fotheringay, seeing he was no more. Isn't it a funny phrase, Mumsie? Lady Egerton used to come in and talk to him; but he never seemed to take much notice one day when she had sat down in the kitchen, for she wasn't very strong, while giving her orders for the day, lo and behold Dash got up from under the table with a terrible sigh and went and put his head in her lap.

"Mrs. Cronch says that her Lordship turned all pink and pretty, and she said in trembling voice: 'So I've won you at last.' After that, they were not to be parted, and his Lordship—that is what she called poor Dash—was upstairs and downstairs and in my lady's chamber, and would look at them supercilious-like when Cronch and the other servants tried to keep him downstairs because his paws were muddy. That dog," said Mrs. Cronch, "were in 'Eving.' Then Mr. Hugh came home from Sandhurst, and the dog took to him, and he was as happy as the day was long till the War came and Mr. Hugh was killed only six weeks after he had gone out. Lady Egerton was never the same after that, and then one day they found her floating in the lake dead."

"Lady Egerton drowned!" said Mrs. de Burgh, looking up with a shocked face. "How terribly sad! What misfortunes fall on

FLYING BOATS AT BOMBAY.

560 MILES IN 7 HOURS.

Bombay, Dec. 15. The four Southampton flying boats of the R. A. F. Far East flight arrived from Karachi this afternoon and after circling over the city of Bombay alighted in the harbour at their moorings opposite the Government dockyards in excellent order. They did the journey of 560 miles from Karachi to Bombay in seven hours and Air Vice-Marshal Sir Geoffrey Salmon, who was a passenger on one of the boats, said it was one of the most perfect passages he had ever made by the courtesy of Group Captain Cave-Brown Cave, the leader of the flight.

A representative of the Associated Press was permitted to board and inspect one of the boats. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the flying boats is their remarkable lightness built of a special metal called duralumin stronger than, yet lighter than, steel. A boat only weighs about five and a half tons. It is needless to say every article aboard her is constructed of the lightest material. The way in which the beds are constructed is extremely ingenious.

Another surprising feature is the amount of space inside the body of the boat. Besides providing facilities for cooking, sleeping, etc., it ensures adequate ventilation and protection of the crew while on board in the tropics. The boat's crew consists of two officers and two airmen. It is capable of flying 800 miles at a stretch in ten hours, and with its wireless apparatus can despatch a message to a distance of 600 miles.

The flying boats, it is understood, will remain in Bombay for 12 days and then proceed to Colombo—"via" Mangalore. The cruise to the Far East will include visits to Singapore, Australia and Hongkong after calling at Colombo and Calcutta. The flying boats left England on the 17th October and the cruise will occupy about a year, the object being to gain experience in regard to flying boats.

"Very lenient," Beata agreed. "And with that cat-food tread of his, I can really understand Mrs. Cronch's being afraid of him, although she looks so neat. He's sinister, don't you think, mumsie?"

Mrs. de Burgh laughed a little uneasily, but before she could speak the door was opened quietly and Cronch looked in.

"I've posted your letters, madam," he said. "Is there anything further I can do?"

"Nothing, thank you, Cronch."

He went out closing the door behind him, and the mother and daughter looked at each other, asking simultaneously—"Did he hear?"

"He probably wouldn't understand 'sinister,'" suggested Beata.

"Oh, you think not?" said the mother, only half-relieved. "The servants are very fond of reading the newspapers. I can remember Terry at Glen Assaroe absorbed in the 'Freeman's Journal' with his coat off and his suspender trailing down to his ankles, quite taking his ease, as you might say, in the butler's pantry after lunch. I shall never forget the day I brought in Lady Clangarrel there to show her the old copper soup-tureens we were always so fond of. He was a disgraceful spectacle. Fortunately, Lady Clangarrel was very short-sighted and the pantry rather dark, so she never noticed the braces."

"We must only hope," said Beata, "that the Sassenach butler is less literate than his Irish brother."

"Have you ever noticed?" she asked, with a change of subject, "the strange way the light falls on Mrs. Cronch's eyes, flat, as you have sometimes seen it in a queenly dull glare? It frightened me when first I saw it, but she is a harmless creature, and one soon forgets to be afraid."

"You are imagining it, Beata," said her mother.

"I don't think I am, mumsie. I saw it as she turned her head about, talking, and the lamplight fell upon her eyes."

"If you are right, it sounds to me like cataract." Mrs. de Burgh said, thoughtfully.

"Oh, do you think so? That would be dreadful, poor soul. I can't imagine Cronch, somehow, being very good to a dark woman, as they say at home. By the way, you have written to Captain Napier, I see. Tell me what you said, mumsie."

"You can read the letter, if you like. It is not closed yet."

She handed the letter across to her daughter, who took and read it, refolded it, and put it back in its envelope.

"What a nice letter you write, mumsie," she said, and then: "Do you suppose we shall ever see him again? And the nice sailor boy, and the two jolly little middies, and his nice brothers and the pretty sister?"

"As they have a connexion with this part of the country we may," Mrs. de Burgh said, hopefully, and added: "We must certainly have some neighbours. It would be quite impossible in a thickly populated country like England to be without neighbours."

Three-quarters of an hour later, Mrs. de Burgh, coming downstairs in her black silk gown, with her pearls about her neck, encountered Mrs. Cronch coming up. She stood

BRITAIN AND CHINA.

(Continued from Page 7.)

China's arrears. Unfortunately his harsh words fell upon susceptible ears, and had no more fortunate effect than to reduce the representative of that nation to a burst of tears. (Laughter.) There were three principles which he would like to convey. In the first place that the interests of the British nation and the interests of the Chinese people in the development of their international trade was absolutely one. In the second place, that it was the most profound interest of their own nation that their own Government should concern itself to maintain in China conditions possible for the trade of the British Empire. In the third place that it was an old principle that it took two to make a bargain, and it was useless, under present conditions, to seek to bargain with chaos. (Applause.)

BRITAIN'S FRIENDSHIP.

Mr. P. W. Massey, proposing the toast of "The Chairman," said that he himself was one of those whose lot it was still to work out in China, whose spiritual home, he might say, was in China, and it was not to be wondered at that the views of himself and others similarly situated, coloured as they were by local environment, were not always the same as those whose home lay in England. They thought, not unnaturally, that they could diagnose the situation better than those ten thousand miles away, who were liable—he would institute to say really were—but who were liable to be prejudiced by what the man in the street might say or to give undue weight to the possible political reaction of any particular policy. They, on the other hand, explained differences of opinion between them, when they existed, by saying that those who worked in China were too close to form a proper perspective. With his great experience to help him, their chairman was able to hold the scales fairly and wisely guide the activities of the Committee. (Applause.) It was, of course especially the function of the Committee to present its point of view to the Foreign Office, and again in this department of its work they were particularly fortunate in having such a spokesman and advocate. (Applause.) They might think he had unduly laboured the possibility of differences of opinion existing between those who lived in the East and those who lived at home, or amongst each of the different sections, and he dared say this was the case. They might have different ideas as to the right panacea for China's ills. One thing, however, they were all agreed upon, and it was not, he hoped, out of place that, to save any possible misunderstanding, he should take this opportunity of putting once again on record that, although some in China and also some at home were stigmatized as "diehards," "imperialists," etc., they, one and all, had very much at heart the well-being of the masses of China. (Applause.)

FIVE NEW CARDINALS APPOINTED.

BENEDICTINE MONK ELEVATED.

Rome, Dec. 19.

Five new Cardinals have been created by the Secret Consistory. The New Cardinals include Monsignor Rouleau, Archbishop of Quebec, and Monsignor Lepicier, Titular Archbishop of Tarso, who was the Apostolic Visitor to India in 1924.

The elevation of Father Szroedy is noteworthy because of the fact that a Benedictine monk now becomes a Cardinal.

The Primate of Hungary has also been created a Cardinal.

These Cardinals replace four deceased members of the Sacred College and the octogenarian French Cardinal Billot, a Jesuit, who, resigned, ostensibly on account of old age, but it is reported that the real reason was because he disagreed with the Papal policy in the French Catholic controversies.

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what in the privacy of their offices Chinese merchants themselves implored them to follow. (Applause.) With the ghastly experiment of Hankow even before them, and the knowledge of the deplorable result of the retrocession of the Mixed Court in Shanghai, which at present constituted well-nigh stabilized all the efforts of the Municipal Police to check crime principally directed, he would emphasize, against Chinese—and in passing he would fain pay a tribute to the wonderful bravery and devotion to duty of that force—he could not believe that the time was opportune for further concessions. (Loud applause.)

Lord Southborough responded briefly to the toast.

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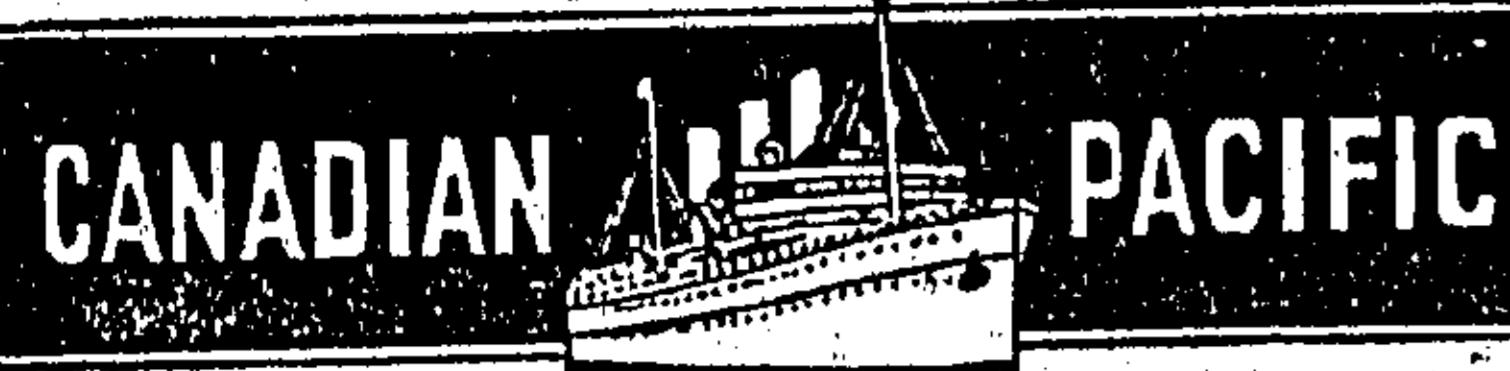
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CONTRACTOR SUES.

DISPUTE OVER HOUSES IN YAUMATI.

A dispute arising out of the building of 15 European-style houses at Yaumati, on Kowloon Island Lot No. 1301, between the owner and the building contractor, with regard to extra work done in connexion with the erection of the houses, resulted in an action being heard before the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Gollan, in the Supreme Court yesterday in respect of a claim for \$26,187.40.

The plaintiffs, the Sang Loong contractors, 14, Man Lam Street, Yaumati, claim against Lui Sui-ching, 10, Wing Lok Street, landlord, for \$26,187.40, being as to \$7,000 balance due under a contract dated January 3, 1924, and the remainder, \$19,187.40, for extra work.

The debt is denied by the defendant who says that the extra work was not written out and signed by the parties as required by the contract, and that a portion is not extra but is included in the original contract. He counter-claims for \$8,770.11 as damages for work which was defective or unsatisfactory and the omission of certain work.

Mr. F. C. Jenkins, instructed by Messrs. Lyson and Hall, is for the plaintiffs, and the defence is being conducted by Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., instructed by Messrs. Hastings, Dennis and Bowley.

Mistake Admitted.

Evidence was given by the manager of the plaintiff firm in support of Mr. Jenkins's opening. Witness agreed that of the total amount involved \$328,000 had been paid. The money was paid to witness personally by the defendant himself, at the latter's office in Wing Lok Street.

Answering Mr. Jenkins, witness said, with regard to the cement for the roofs of the houses on which the tiles were fixed, that he had used the cement called for by the contract. No one had ever told him that he was not using the correct cement.

Relying to Mr. Potter witness agreed that his clerk had made a mistake with regard to the sum charged for 15 servants' latrines. The amount charged was \$4,500 and this should be \$450. Witness was unable to account for the mistake.

Unstamped Contract.

His Lordship remarked that the contract on which the \$7,000 part of the claim was based did not bear a stamp. He added that it had not occurred to him earlier as he had been distracted in paying attention to Mr. Jenkins's opening remarks.

Mr. Potter remarked that in himself ought really to have raised that point.

Mr. Jenkins: I was not conscious of the fact myself.

His Lordship said that was the worst of dealing with translations. He was afraid, so far as that part

HOPE FOR THE BRAINLESS.

SUCCESS IN U. S. WITHOUT INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Nov. 22. Professor Joseph Jastrow, head of the department of psychology in Wisconsin University, addressing the Institute of Arts and Sciences of Columbia University, declared that brains were not essential in the struggle for material success in America.

"Success is generally due to a combination of lucky circumstances and outside influence," said Professor Jastrow. "One has to use only enough brains to keep one from standing in the way of success."

"We have greatly over-emphasized the value of intelligence in business and in the other affairs of everyday life. Many have achieved success without displaying mental activity."

"Good Brains Not Common."

"We read 'success' magazines, hoping to find the way to win our own fortune. We do not gain a great deal of help, but we read about fortunate individuals who have invested blindly and become rich overnight; then we find that they are only ordinary dull folks after all. Good brains, as a matter of fact, are not common."

"Older people spend a considerable time criticising the younger generation, forgetting what went on in their own minds when they were children. Young people should not be expected to be stupidly rational all the time. All people must blow off a little steam now and then, and the son and daughter have more excess steam than the father and mother."

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

EXCHANGE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Moscow, Jan. 4. An exchange of political prisoners has been effected at the frontier town of Kolosovo, involving 29 Poles and 9 Russians.—Reuters.

of the evidence was concerned, he could not accept it.

Mr. Jenkins replied that he would like to consider the point. From the strict words of the ordinance His Lordship could not accept it, but there might be a way of circumventing it.

His Lordship, referring to the ordinance, said he was bound to take notice of the admission of an insufficiently stamped document. The ordinance said that a person tendering such an instrument should be given reasonable opportunity of applying for special leave to rectify the error. He thought the best thing he could do as regards the document under consideration was to grant leave for the plaintiffs to apply for special leave.

This course was agreed to by both counsel and in adjourning the case *sine die* for consideration of this point his Lordship smilingly remarked that a malicious imp must have brought his attention to the matter.

UNLAWFUL SOCIETY.

FURNITURE OF KNITTERS' UNION CONFISCATED.

An application was made by Mr. L.V.H. Booth, Assistant Director of Criminal Intelligence, before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday for the confiscation of several articles of furniture, seized in a raid on the premises of the Chek Tsu Kung Wui, alias Chik Tsu Yin Kau Wui, or the Knitters' Union, of No. 456, Shanghai Street, which was recently declared to be an unlawful society by an order by the Governor in Council.

Evidence of seizure of the articles, which included brass drums, bugles, furniture, documents, etc., was given by Inspector Fallon, who said that a party of Police accompanied by Mr. Booth, visited the third floor of No. 456, Shanghai Street, the premises of the Knitters' Union on the afternoon of December 19.

Mr. Booth in the witness box said that he went to the premises of the Union and ordered the removal of the furniture. Witness acted under sub-section 3 of section 6 of Ordinance No. 8 of 1920, which empowers a Justice of the Peace to visit premises of an unlawful society without a warrant from a Magistrate.

Mr. Schofield made the necessary order.

WAR ON INSECT PEST.

AUSTRALIA'S ANNUAL LOSS OF £20,000,000.

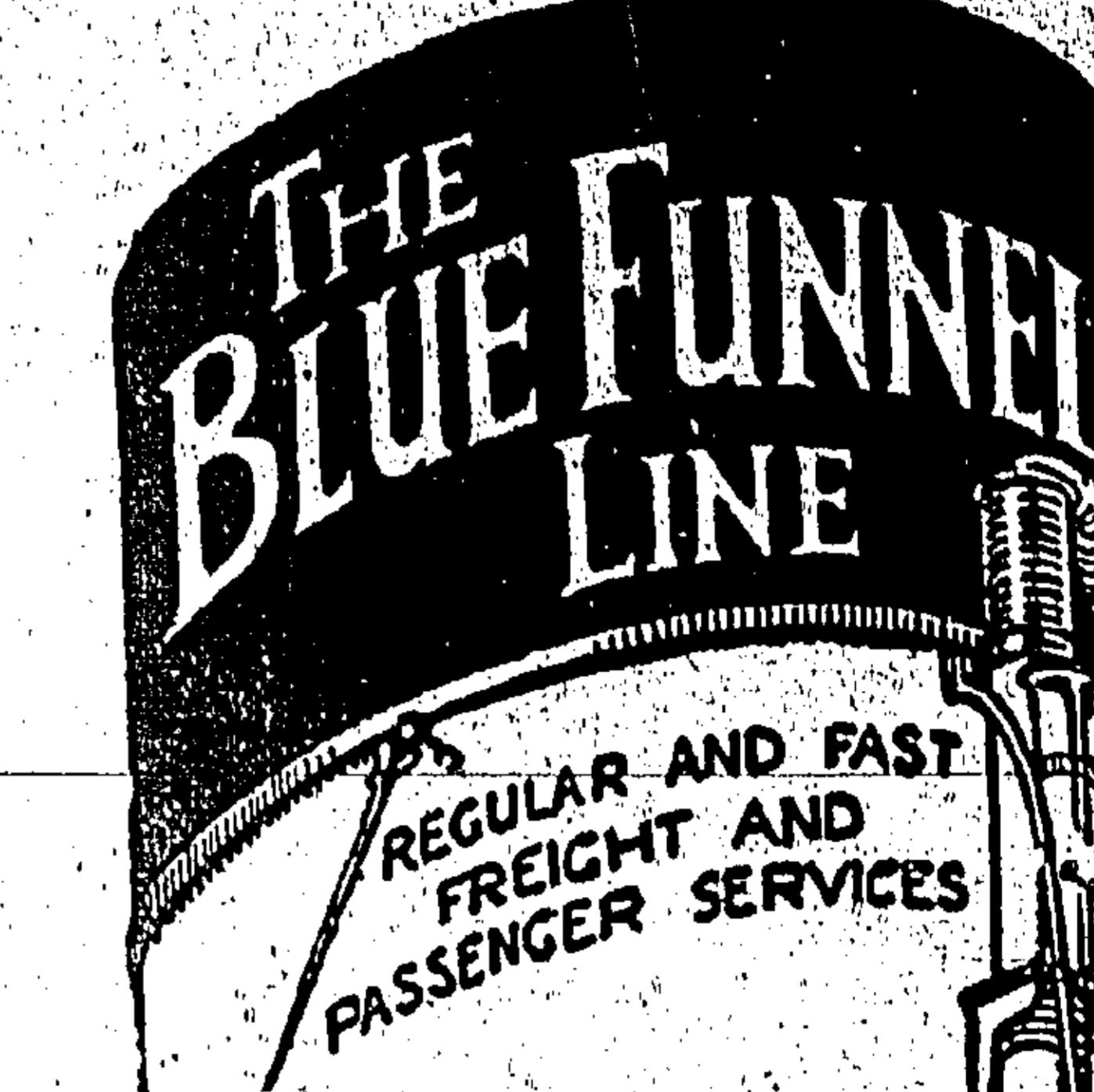
Wellington (N. Z.), Nov. 21. Dr. R. J. Tillyard, entomologist and head of the biological department at the Cawthron Institute, Nelson, N.Z., has been appointed Chief Entomologist to the Commonwealth of Australia. He estimates Australia's loss through her insect pests as high as £20,000,000 each year, and intends to start a national campaign for the fight against noxious weeds and insect pests.

He will still remain in charge of the Empire Marketing Board's research work against the blackberry pest in New Zealand. Dr. Tillyard was born at Norwich, and was educated at Dover College and Queen's College, Cambridge. He was, at one time lecturer in zoology at the University of Sydney.

OBITUARY.

A WELL-KNOWN FRENCH DIPLOMAT.

Paris, Jan. 4. Fernand Bertaux, a high official of the Foreign Ministry, with extensive diplomatic service in China.—Reuters.



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Pres. Taft ... Tues. Feb. 28th Pres. Jackson ... Wed. Feb. 22nd

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Pres. Wilson ... Sun. Jan. 23, 8 a.m. Pres. Taft ... Sun. Mar. 11, 8 a.m.

Pres. V. Buren ... Sun. Feb. 12, 8 a.m. Pres. Adams ... Sun. Mar. 25, 8 a.m.

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Haruna Maru Saturday, 28th Jan.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

Aki Maru Wednesday, 18th Jan.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

Awa Maru Wednesday, 11th Jan.

SOUTH AMERICA (WEST COAST) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles Mexico & Panama

Ginyo Maru Sunday, 6th Feb.

SOUTH AMERICA (EAST COAST) via Singapore.

Capotown & Ports.

Kamakura Maru Friday, 20th Jan.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

Tatsuno Maru Tuesday, 7th Feb.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.

Durban Maru Tuesday, 10th Jan.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

Hakodate Maru Friday, 6th Jan.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

Mitsima Maru Friday, 20th Jan.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

Tottori Maru (Moji Direct) Thursday, 5th Jan.

Katori Maru Monday, 9th Jan.

Morioka Maru Friday, 13th Jan.

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Tel. Central Nos. 292, (private exchanges to all Depts.)

MAN'S ETHICS AND EVOLUTION.

(Continued from Page 2.)
claw; but in the ethical process, there is the indisputable factor of mutual-support, union and co-operation within the group, for the good of self-preservation and race-preservation.

In man, the social instincts and moral sense are obviously more highly developed and important, because man has the power of speech with which to express approval or disapproval of profitable as well as harmful acts of the individual of the group. Let us hear Darwin again on this subject, as he refers to the remote past when our savage ancestors were grouped together in small families or tribes.

Darwin says: "When two tribes of primeval man, living in the same country, came into competition, if (other circumstances being equal) the one tribe included a great number of courageous, sympathetic and faithful members, who were always ready to warn each other of danger, to aid and defend each other, this tribe would succeed better and conquer the other. Such a tribe would then in a natural course of things spread and be victorious over others. If it should be itself in turn 'conquered', it could be only (other things being equal) by some tribe more richly endowed with these same moral and social qualities. And thus these qualities would tend slowly to advance and be diffused through the world."

Natural selection, therefore, has indicated to us that in social animals as well as in man sympathy, co-operation and kindness of practical nature tend to safeguard the group more effectively than in the group lacking these qualities.

HUMAN MORALS.

Human morals, then, have passed through the same development from the lowest to the highest as those of the social animals in particular. Such being our premise, it is not rash to draw the conclusion that moral values of man are not fixed, stereotyped and static. These moral values should be looked upon as something flexible, vital and growing. Even the most advanced standards and ideals of man can have no terminus or limit to be reached. "The Mosaic Law itself has undoubtedly undergone much transformation to be what it is. These standards and ideals can be always in the process of growing and transforming. The evolutionary philosophy has given us the idea that growth in life is the only moral end to be attained all the time, such as the law of Nature has taught us. Nature, by the way, from the viewpoint of evolutionary philosophy, is not our enemy, but our best ethical teacher. We must be able to see in Nature its inexhaustibility, which is the real secret of life."

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Tjimanock	Shai, K'lung	9th Jan	11th Jan	Butavia
Tjipanas	Java, M'la	10th Jan	12th Jan	Swatow & Saigon
Tjitarocm	Java, Mosr	16th Jan	18th Jan	Amoy, N. China
Tjislak	N. China	16th Jan	18th Jan	Butavia
Tjisondari	Butavia	19th Jan	21st Jan	Amoy, Shanghai & Keeling
Tjisaroca	Shai, K'lung	23rd Jan	25th Jan	Butavia
Tjibodas	Java, Mscr	30th Jan	1st Feb	Amoy, N. China
Tjikembang	Butavia	2nd Feb	5th Feb	Amoy, Shanghai & Keeling
Tjisondari	Shai, K'lung	6th Feb	8th Feb	Butavia

* Via Macassar

* Via Batavia

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	Kwaisang	Wed. 11th Jan at 7 a.m.
	Hopseang	Sun. 15th Jan at 7 a.m.
	Hangsang	Wed. 18th Jan at 7 a.m.
TO TIENSIN	Cheongshing	Tues. 10th Jan at 5 p.m.
TO OAKA via AMOY.	Namseang	Tues. 10th, Jan at 7 a.m.
SH-MOJI, MOJI & KORE	Kutsang	Mon. 16th Jan at 7 a.m.
TO OSAKA via AMOY. MOJI & KORE	Laisang	Wed. 25th Jan at 7 a.m.
TO GANTON	Kwaisang	Fri. 6th Jan at 4 a.m.
TO STRAITS & CALCUTTA	Cheongsing	Satur. 7th Jan at 5 a.m.
TO SANDAKAN	Yuenseang	Thurs. 5th Jan at 3 p.m.
	Hosang	Wed. 11th Jan at 3 p.m.
	Mausang	Satur. 7th Jan at 11 a.m.
	Hinsang	Wed. 25th Jan at 3 p.m.

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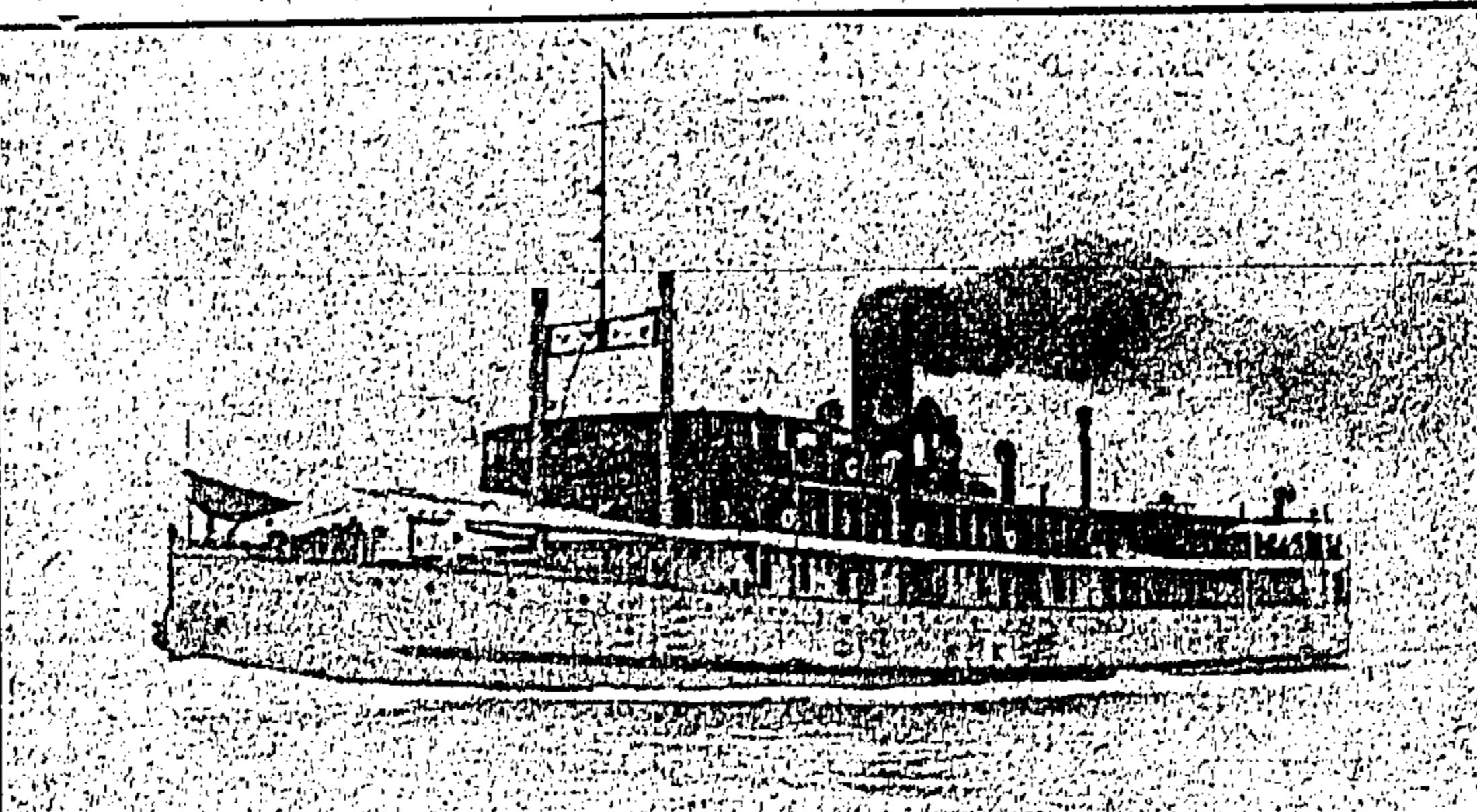
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S. S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
MOREA	10,953	7 Jan noon	Marseilles & London
KALYAN	9,114	9th Jan.	Straits & Bombay
DEVANHA	8,155	21st Jan.	M'los, L'don, A'werp & Hull
MALWA	10,986	4th Feb.	Marseilles & London
KHYBER	9,114	18th Feb.	M'los, L'don, A'werp & Hull
NELLORE	6,855	25th Feb.	Marseilles & London
MACEDONIA	11,120	3rd Mar.	Marseilles & London
KHIVA	9,135	10th Mar.	M'los, L'don, A'werp & Hull
KASHMIR	8,985	17th Mar.	Marseilles & London
DEPARTED.			
MARAFALA	9,128	24th Mar.	Marseilles & London
MANTUA	10,946	31st Mar.	Marseilles, L'don & A'werp
KALYAN	9,144	7th Apr.	Marseilles, L'don & A'werp
MONGOLIA	16,504	14th Apr.	Marseilles & London
MOREA	10,953	28th Apr.	Marseilles & London
KASHGAR	9,005	12th May.	Marseilles & London
MALWA	10,986	26th May.	Marseilles & London

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GARMULKA	5,254	6th Jan noon	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
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This morning's Harbour Office Reports gave 23 arrivals and 15 departures leaving 73 vessels, in harbour, of which 27 were British. There were six British arrivals and four departures of the nationality, inward cargo being 3,248 tons and through, 1,853 tons. The best returns were made by Japanese and Dutch vessels.

The Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company announce that the s.s. Kinshan arriving from Canton on Saturday night will be docked for overhaul at Taikoo either on Sunday or Monday. The s.s. Lunghai, on completion of overhaul, will be undocked from Taikoo on Saturday and resume on the Canton run at midnight on Sunday. The damage done to the junk is estimated at \$150.

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NANKING POLICE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

JAPAN'S POLICY.

Italian Papal Clement.

Rome, Dec. 27.

The *Tribuna* has published a dispatch from Moscow maintaining notwithstanding the recent denial of Mr. Taruka, Japanese Ambassador, that the information it gives is correct in regard to the intention of Japan to play a definite role in China.—*Indo-pacific*.

Ambassador's Protest.

Tokyo, Dec. 25.

Mr Tanaka, Japanese Ambassador to Moscow, has sent a Note to the Soviet Government, protesting against the insinuations of M. Boukharin on the subject of alleged Japanese designs in China.—*Indo-pacific*.

KOREAN UNREST.

Tokyo, Dec. 26.

Replies to Chinese protestations against the persecutions suffered by Chinese residents in Korea, the Japanese Minister at Peking has given his assurance that the Governor-General of Korea has taken all measures in his power for their protection.—*Indo-pacific*.

Tokyo, Dec. 25.

The Soviet Consul-General at Mukden has entered into negotiations with a view to finding ways and means for an improvement in Russo-Chinese relations.—*Indo-pacific*.

A HOUSE BUILDING DISPUTE.

(Continued from Page 7.)

Mr. Potter, (smilingly)—I could quite easily, at any rate under some circumstances, but I agree with precautions.

Plaintiff was further questioned with regard to other items which he agreed were not in the contract. He did that work, he explained, because it was necessary for houses of the kind he was building.

Mr. Potter then referred to the third agreement on January 10, 1924, and his Lordship remarked that if that document was to be brought in then the stamp question arose.

Mr. Potter replied that he would undertake that the sum of \$101 required would be paid.

That agreement, said plaintiff, referred to the question of extra work and was suggested by the defendant. It was to the effect that the defendant was to be liable for extra work only if there was a previous written agreement.

He agreed that he had discussed the question of the erection of the houses before the signing of the original agreement, but he denied that the fitting of a flush sanitary system had also then been discussed.

Mr. Potter: I put it to you that in estimating for \$25,000, the contract price, you actually took into consideration the work required for making the sanitary system a flush one, such as building pump houses and sinking wells?—No.

The case is proceeding.

STRAITS GOVERNOR.**TOURING IN SIAM.**

Bangkok, Dec. 27.

Sir Hugh Clifford, Governor of the Straits Settlements, accompanied by Lady Clifford, is making a trip across the Indo-China Peninsula next February.

Sir Hugh is due to arrive at Bangkok on February 6th, and to leave on February 12th, to go overland to Saigon. During their sojourn in Siam, the Governor and Lady Clifford will make an excursion to Ayuthia, the ancient capital of the Kingdom. They will be received by the King of Siam the day after their arrival at the capital.—*Indo-pacific*.

KILLED BY WOUNDED ELEPHANT.**FAMOUS BIG GAME HUNTER.**

Nairobi, Dec. 21.

Mr. William Judd, another famous pioneer and big game hunter, has met his death.

Mr. Judd, who had been hunting for 30 years and was well-known throughout the big game world, was charged by a wounded elephant yesterday in the presence of his son, who killed the elephant, but was too late to save the life of his father.

AFTER CANTON'S REIGN OF TERROR.

The above picture shows a truck-load of coffins being conveyed through the streets of Canton for use in connexion with the burial of some of the victims in the recent "Red" reign of terror. (Photo by Merl La Vey, Pathé News).



Here are seen two Chinese lads using rattan sieves in one of the ruined districts of Canton, searching for coins among the debris. (Photo by Merl La Vey, Pathé News).

THE HOME FLOOD MENACE.**AN IMPROVING SITUATION.**

London, Jan. 4.

The flood situation to-day is better in some areas and worse in others.

Dartford, in Kent, is one of the new areas badly affected. The River Dart has suddenly burst its banks during the night and to-day there were four feet of water in some of Dartford's streets. Some 200 houses are flooded and their occupants are living in bed-rooms.

The Thames continues to rise and in places where it has overflowed its banks it is six or seven times normal width.

At Clapton, in East London, many houses are marooned as a result of the overflowing of the river Lea, a tributary of the Thames.—*British Wireless*.

Conditions in Europe.

Belgrade, Dec. 27.

Owing to heavy falls of snow and rain, the Drave and Drina Rivers have overflowed, inundating several kilometers of agricultural land. The situation is disquieting.—*Indo-pacific*.

Athens, Dec. 27.

Torrential rains have caused the rivers to overflow in the plain of Patras. Several villages are inundated and crops are destroyed. The Government has dispatched assistance. Railway communications are cut.—*Indo-pacific*.

THE "KID BOOTS."**TO-MORROW'S COMEDY AT THE QUEEN'S.**

Bangkok, Dec. 27.

The new picture at the Queen's Theatre to-morrow, according to a special advertisement in this issue, is "Kid Boots," a big comedy hit that must not be confused with Harold Lloyd's "The Kid Brother."

Eddie Cantor, famous as a stage comedian, plays the leading role in "Kid Boots," and he has the support of an able company led by Clara Bow, Billie Dove and Lawrence Gray. New York's picturesque east side, where second-hand stores reign supreme and keen competition develops strange methods, offers wide scope for the opening scenes. Cantor, a shop assistant, finds himself up to his neck in difficulties. Through a rapid sequence of riotously funny situations, he is thrust into an exclusive golf club as a caddy—and he has never even seen a golf ball! His predicament becomes more involved with the entrance of Clara and her villainous would-be lover. Further colour is lent by the conflicting loves of Lawrence Gray and Billie Dove. The picture ends with a highly amusing "thrill."

TO-DAY.

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Lighting-up 5.53 p.m.

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A lonely desert fort manned by a garrison of dead men!—What was the secret of this grim mystery?

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2.30 & 7.15	\$1.00	80 cts. & 40 cts.
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**AT THE STAR****THURSDAY TO SATURDAY**

Continuous From 2.30 to 11.15.

The amusing story of a big bluff. Adapted from a play that ran for two years.

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

The following are the replies to to-day's questions:

1. Dust in minute particles with infinitely small electrical water-vapour particles clinging to them. 2. By a process of heat and pressure in which she had hidden her portrait.
3. A translation into English of St. John's Gospel.
4. The priests of the religion of the Aztecs.
5. The name of a German town.
6. An oculist.
7. Optical instruments.
8. Pyrenees, North East Africa.
9. The men and women were players.
10. A boy playing football.
11. An unbroken chain forming a loop.
12. Very soft, very loudly, brisk and gay.